App. F. IX-4

Previous References

193 [illegible] (Veri)

File No. 61-28

Serial Nos. [illegible]

1-14

Letter References.

Previous

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Fourteen

Part B for Sept 35

SUBJECT.

Protection to sericultural Industry in Mysore.

WD 03607--GPB—22,500--2-8-35

Office of the Dewan of Mysore,

NOTE.

Mysore, *Dated* 1st November *1928*.

Seri-61-28.

Cs 1750.

CHIEF SECRETARY:

The attached copy of Sir P. P. Ginwala's letter to me may kindly be circulated to the Members of Council for perusal.

2 The question whether a reference may be made to the Government of India in regard to the Silk industry may be examined.

DEWAN.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
1 - NOV. 1928
No. 286

D. 3787

Pricing imported silk (cocoon competes with Mysore silk).

First Member. 3/11

Second Member. 3 I think a refce may be made - CSY

Third Member. 5/11/28

2750 2/11

4667 5/11

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL
6 NOV. 1928
No. 3623

4 We have to make a representation on this subject to the Govt. I shall be obliged if the Members will discuss the general lines of the problem with me.

1- may we ask Kashmir & Bengal to join us.

2. Do other Silk producing countries levy import duties? If so, to what extent?

3. Are there any defects in the working of even the existing levy? Supposed to be for revenue purposes only?

4. Is the present levy protective in effect?

5. Is there any scope for an artificial Silk industry? What is the protection we require?

Sd/- 6.11.28

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
3787
14 NOV 28
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

Serial No.

To Dev Secy with compliments

9/11

5 Please ask the Dir of PC to see me the 15th, at about 2.30 PM

12 11 28

Mtg at 4-p.m. 14/11

6 Dir comes. Left copy in the file. Returns the Secy to me and asks the file when

14/11

7 Discussed with 1st Member & Dir of PC. Please ask Dir to furnish info required in 2 & 3/5 of Member's minute; & also to give figures showing the respective prices of Mysore silk and the corresponding quality of imported silk. He may be also asked for opinion as to the policy the Govt would afford the needed protection and whether there is a practicable to what extent it is possible to reduce cost of production by economies and improvement in methods

17/11/28

8 Left awaiting

17/11

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

General and Revenue Secretariat. Veri File No. 61 of 192 8

Serial No.

9. Sub'd with a draft for
18-19.11.28. approval
D.R. 10 / Issue Cypher wire
No 19/11
Secy
11 Issue
W.K
21.11.28
No 19/11

2. To The Director of Sric.
D-5212/ dated 24/11/28.
Requests him to furnish certain information
on the question of levy of
duty, if any, levied in imported silks
by other Govts. and the extent of such levy etc.

Reminder/Issues. No. D 6742
D 28/11/28

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
Sec. A/28
29 NOV. 1928
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

5-12-28
28 DEC. 1928
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

DEWAN'S MINUTE.

FILE No. 192 .

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
25. DEC. 1928
No. 420

Sec. Dev. Dept. Veri. 61-28-

12 Notice in Silk industry which is promised to send to the Tariff Board through the Govt. of India.

I wonder if it is easy.

Dy
25-12-28

Refer at once
WK

Subject 13 Previous references on 27/12/28 mentioned.
A report on the subject is due from the Director of Industries and Commerce.
A reminder has been issued to Asst Officer

28/12

J.O. 14 A letter* has been rec'd from the Dir stating that he is awaiting the report of the Sub Committee appointed for investigating the present state of the industry. The Sub Com has completed the enquiry into the conditions of Sericulture in Bangalore, Kolar, & Tumkur (the Distts) The conditions in Mysore Dist - which produces about a half of the total silk output of the State - have yet to be investigated. The Sub Committee may take about a month to complete its work - but if a report is immediately required, one

28-12-28

* Rep'd to remind Asst Officer

5129

App. F. III—2]

(5

General and Revenue Secretariat. Sen File No. 61 of 1928

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE. 29. DEC. 1928 No. 2942

will be prepared on the evidence already available, and information that can be got from the Dir of P&C.

28/12/28

(Dewan) 15

It is desirable that a representation is made as soon as possible. We can follow it up later with a more detailed letter, if necessary, but we need not wait until all possible information has been collected.

29/12/28

DEPTT. 1928 No. 4004

(1st Member) 16

31/12/28 4.1.29

Re Protection for Silk

Dft letter put up

4.1.29

DEPTT. FEB. 1929 No. 4642

1st Member

1/2/29

Dewan

17 I think the letter presents the case very well.

2/2

DEWAN'S OFFICE. 4. FEB. 1929 No. 3515

2.2.29

2/2/29

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

5-2-29

2/2/29

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

Serial No. 4

Letter No. 3324 dated 5th February 1929 from the Deputy Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident requesting that a recommendation may be made to the Govt. of India on behalf of the Govt. of Bengal for the levy of an import duty on raw silk of 30% ad-valorem.

Letter No. Dy-754-28 dated 27th April '29 from the Dir. of Ind. forwarding copy of letter from the Dir. of Ind., Bengal to the Dir. of Agri. Bengal that there is a prima facie case for pressing on the Govt. of India the necessity for raising the duty on raw silk, &c.

19. ~~Noted for circulation~~. The Govt. of India have already been addressed by the levy of import duty on raw silk and their decision may perhaps be awaited. The last para of the Director's letter is for perusal.

14.5.29.

Sec'y

Cen 8/5/29

2. The Bengal Director's arguments may be open to question, but his conclusion, that there is a prima facie case for urging protection for Silk on the Govt of India, is certainly correct. As he points it protective duties "would undoubtedly strengthen the economic position of the silk industry in Bengal". We should

10/5

SEC. & REV. SECRETARIAT
8 FEB. 1929
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

Sec A.

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
27 MAY 1929
No. 5424

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
11 MAY 1929
No. 7002

This confirms the position we have taken that what we are urging is not a special plea in favour of Mysore, but the case of Indian sericulture as a whole, considered as an imperial asset. May this be sent, in continuation, to the Residency?

A/ 1st Member 11 5 29 Cer 11/5

21) A. I agree Nunes 13/5/29

22. Please put up draft.

14 5 29 Cer 15/5

23. Embd with a draft.
KB. 16. 5. 29.

16/5 Secy to Govt

Off: for approval Cer 18.5.29

24 Please put up clean draft as revised.

20 5 29 Cer 20/5

27 Issue (after verifying if the word in the 30 last line of the 1st para "revising" draft is not "revising" not "revising")

25. Typed draft: Embd KB. 21.5.29

Verified KB

28 5 29 Cer 28/5 22/5

Secy to Govt

26 Draft for appl

1st Member

Dewan

22. 5. 29

22 5 29

Cer 22/5

23/5 22/5 Cer 23/5

NOTE – Contn. sheet

9130

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sericulture File No. 61 of 1928-29.

(8)

Serial No.

8

Pol No 1236 of 1.6.29.

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore.
Bangalore

Forwards for the information of the Hon'ble the Resident a Copy of a Communication received by the Dir. of Ins. Mysore from the Director of Industries in Bengal having a Copy of letter addressed by the latter to the Director of Agriculture Bengal and requests him to give full weight of his support to the representation already made and urged on the Govt of India for ~~favourable~~ Sympathetic Consideration

9

Letter No. Dy-751-28 dated 7th August 1929 enclosing, in continuation of 8, Copy of a letter recd. from the Dir. of Agri. Bengal stating that the local conditions of silk industry in Bengal do not justify any representation by the Govt. of India.

28 Seen by the I Member and ordered that a copy of this letter need not be sent to the Residency

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

Serial No.	
D. 2518	10 Letter no. 7848-44-29 dated 13th September 1929 from the Secretary to the Resident enquiring, with reference to S.R. 8, whether there was anything in the correspondence between the Govt. of Bengal & Kashmir, suggesting that a formal representation would be or was likely to be made by them Govt. to the Govt. of India, &c.
vide enclosure to S.R. 3 & 7. J. & J. K. & M.	29 Both the Directors of I.C. of Bengal and Kashmir are in favour of levying a heavy duty on imported silk. The opinion of the Govt. of Bengal has already been communicated to the Resy in S.R. 8.
	J
	30 The Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir has reported that they are preparing a case. Copies of these communications may perhaps be sent to the Resy in reply to their present letter. It is however suggested that the Govt. of Agri, Bengal has stated that the Govt. are of opinion that conditions in Bengal do not justify the Dept. in taking any action in this behalf.
S.R. 9	31 Submd for orders, with reference
	18.20.9.29
	D.W. Keay
	Eng 6/10/29

WD 01684—GPB—30,000—20-4-29

Serial No.

32 Please put up a Off reply, enclosing copies of the letters refd to, and stating that it is ascertained that the question is being looked into in Kashmir, but that it has been since ascertained that the Govt of Bengal are of opinion that the conditions in Bengal do not necessitate any action.

29/10/29

Govt. please

Eng 30/10/29

33 Draft. submd.

28.30.10.29

for approval

Sec'y

1st Member

Eng 7/11/29

7/11/29

10/1/29

Sd

for issue

Eng 11/11/29

11. Pol. 530/Genl 2. dated 14/11/29

To The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident

States that it has been ascertained that the Govt of Bengal are of opinion that the Conditions in Bengal do not necessitate any action.

34 No Reply from the Resd has yet been received. If approved, it will be further awaited.

28-10-29 30

35 Perhaps a letter may be advising

2788 8/11 9/XI

RECEIVED 1929 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 01654—GPB—30,000—20-4-29

Serial No.

addressed to Mr. Rendall enclosing a statement showing the number of pamphlets of the Mysore Labour Enquiry Committee's Report, bringing at the same time to their notice that the local authority is at present out of stock. Mr. Campbell's chief foreign - mainly Japanese & Chinese - clients.

Mr
19-9-20

Gen Secy)

37 I agree. Please put up a draft enquiry to the Resy. Also remind the Dir for a further report promised by him.

Mr. K.P. Aiyar 19/9

18.3.019.13B

B.N.
25/9.

38 Draft to Resy is submitted. No further report appears to be due from the Dir.

18 K.P. 20/9/1920.

39 Opl. for approval

Secy)

Ce
20/9

4/10

40 There has since been a draft enquiry from the Resy. The draft may be suitably revised to issue as reply to it also

K.P. Aiyar 3/10

B.N.
3/10
Ce
3/10

WD 01684—GPB—30,000—20-4-29

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No. 61 of 1928

Serial No.	
	Letter no 7632 dt 30/9/30 from the Secy to the Resident stating that the matter of affording protection to Silk Industry is receiving the attention of the Govt. of India, and enquiring if any information has been rec'd. from the Kashmir Govt. about a similar representation from the Kashmir Govt.
	Lt Seen by the Member & Draft. Calling for information about the representation from the Kashmir Durbar is put up. The 3rd Member wants to see the previous papers. (Vide his note on Res'n letter of 30/9/30)
Rd 8/10	18.7.10.30
	43 Opn for approval
	8/10 Secy
	Ce 9/10
	Hon. 10/10 Ce 10/10
	This member.
	44
(1)	Issue Draft reply to Resy, ~~inquiring~~ ~~enquiry~~
	Hon. 11/10.
	Easy Hons 13/10/30
12	Letter no D.3874 S/14.10.30 from Dis. Dir. enquiring whether any further Communication has been received from the Kashmir Durbar

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 11 OCT. 1930 No. 984

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 02553—50,000—GPB—8-7 30

13

2516/32 06

Secy. File No. 61 of 1928 | General and Revenue Secretariat

Letter no. D4-751-28 dated 15-9 | 13.
October 1930 from the Dy. S.P.
Stating that he has not received
any further communication from
the Kashmir Govt.
45. Sent with a draft
ltr. 22.10.30
KH

OFFICE OF THE
THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL
25 OCT. 1930
No. 1434

In appeal
Mcy
24.10.30

Secy

23/10

Dy. Secy.

Secy.
25/10
M.C.
25/10/30

Secy.
Mr.
Secy. to all.
Mcy
27.10.30

To The Secy to the Resident in Mysore | 14
D.O. No. pol 45-7 dt. 28/10/30 informing
that no further communication on the
subject referred in para 4 above has been
received from the Kashmir ~~Govt~~ Durbar.

Dr. Sept. 1930, his Res. intimated
that the question of affording protection
to Silk Industry in India is receiving the
attention of the Govt. of India. No further
information has been rec'd. May it be
awaited or may his Res. be reminded?
KH 14.10.30

SECY. GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
1 NOV 1930
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

(Vide red-ink abstract on the top of page 12 ante).

Secy
Mcy
18/10/30

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 193 . | 14

Serial No.

Sent with a draft reminder.
KB 19.5.32.
KB

In approval
Mhs
19 5 32

Debaty)
Asst.
MK
20/5
Some Mem
20/5

Issued no. Pol. 1226(9)25 S 32

Hon Mr. 28.5.32

Letter no D.O. 4833 dated 21st July 1932 from the Secy to the Resident explaining why no reply has yet been given to the Mysore Govt's representation regarding the question of protection to Mysore Silk industry.

Sent for personal
(Asst Member) 2nd D.J. 22/7.

May be sent to Deman for information. This requires further investigation. In spite of increased duty foreign imports at low rates are injuring local production. There may be need for more duty. The Dir. I.C. may Consult Silk Association and submit a report

2nd M.M.C. 23/7.

Deman)

We must go on agitating.

2nd M.M.J. 2 8/7.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31

15

32-06-31
: 287
4623

File No. of 193. | General and Revenue Secretariat

Sub. with a draft Govt. Dis. &c. as instructed by the Secy. for appr. Rec. 27.7.32 & thereafter

27.7.32

Dev. Secy)

TYPING SECTION
2 AUG. 1932
GENL. & REV. SECTT.

and by Govt
27/7/32

Letter no. D-5105 & 4-8-32 from Dis. &c. forwarding copy of res. letter and calling for a report as to the further course of action to be taken in the matter.

Letter no. 7365-R/1-11-32 from the Secy. to Govt. Resident to Dev. Secy for. forwarding copy of Govt. of India Letter & No. 40/32 to Govt. of Madras on the subject of protection to Silk Industry in India.

Letter no. D-2059 & 11-11-32 from Dis. &c forwarding copy of the above for remarks

for Rec.

GEN. & REV. SECTT.
8 NOV. 1932
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Put up for orders as to whether the file may now be recorded in view of the fact that Residency have stated in their letter no. 33-1935 dt. 16-8-35 (Dev 26-34-b) that Govt of India are R.V.I of opinion that sufficient grounds do not exist for enhancement of present duties.

17.8.35

Secy

Secy for Dev

for Secy

16

TARIFF BOARD,
Stonehouse Hill,
Ootacamund, 30th October 1928.

My dear Dewan Sahib,

May I write to you a few lines to tell you how deeply indebted the Tariff Board is to yourself and to the Government of Mysore for the excellent arrangements made for us during our recent visit to the State? We were much impressed by what we saw of the industrial organisation of the State and of its various industrial activities. Our visit to Bhadravati was particularly interesting, because the manufacture of iron and steel in this country has occupied our attention for many years. It is an industry of very great national importance and conducted as it is in Mysore under entirely Indian management, it has a peculiar value to the country. As I explained to you, it would be premature for us to express any definite opinion upon its possibilities at the present moment and without a fuller study of the facts, but all the same I have no hesitation in saying that this is an enterprise of which you may be justly proud.

2. As regards the Silk Industry which you mentioned to me, it is, as I explained to you, not within the power of the Tariff Board to undertake any enquiry without a reference from the Government of India, and I would suggest that if you desire that an enquiry should be made, you should, in the first instance, approach the Government of India.

3. I very much regret that owing to indisposition on the last day I was unable to attend the opening of the Legislative Assembly Session by you, but I have read your speech in the newspaper and I would offer you my congratulations upon the successful financial administration of the State under your regime.

4. I am writing separately to Sir Charles Todhunter requesting him to convey on behalf of myself and of Lady Ginwala our most grateful thanks to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the hospitality extended to us during the Dasara festivities. We knew by report the attachment of the people to His Highness the Maharaja, but until we saw it, we had not the faintest idea of its extent. If swaraj in British India would lead to such devotion on the part of the people to the Government, it would not only be worth having from the point of view of the people, but it would be worth granting from the point of view of the Government.

5. In conclusion, may I request you to convey the thanks of the Board to the various Government officers who at much personal inconvenience to themselves made our visit to the State so very successful and enjoyable, and also offer you on behalf of Lady Ginwala and myself our sincere appreciation of the kindness and attention we both received from you during our stay in Mysore?

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). P.P. GINWALA.

Amin-ul-Mulk
Mirza M. Ismail Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Dewan of Mysore, Mysore.

COPY

D. O. No. S. 4976

MR. G. MEHKRI,
SECRETARY.

STORES [illegible]
PUBLIC OFFICE [illegible]

Bangalore, 14th November 1928.

18

Dear Sir,

The Secretary, Development Department, will be pleased if you would make it convenient to see him tomorrow at about 2-30 P.M.

Yours sincerely,

14/11

To

C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries & Commerce
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Tels:—"INDUSCOM"

Codes used—A.B.C., 5th Edn., Bentleys.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

D.O. No. C-157/27-28
Encl: one

Department of Industries and Commerce. (19

CEN. & REV. 39163 20 NOV. 1928 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

Mr. C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB, B.A., B.L.,
Director.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Bangalore, dated the 18th Nov. *1928*.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT 20 NOV. 1928 No. 3068.

Veri. 61-28-1

Dear Mr. Rama Rao,

I enclose for your information a copy of my letter to the Director of Industries, Kashmir, requesting information as to whether the Kashmir Government are likely to co-operate with Mysore in approaching the Government of India for raising the import duty on raw silk. The revenue receipts under Sericulture in Kashmir are below the estimates and the decline is attributed to the unsatisfactory condition of the silk market. It is therefore probable that the Kashmir Government would be glad to co-operate with the Mysore Government as any increase in the duty is likely to enhance their receipts by raising the price of raw silk in India. I shall, however, address Government again on receipt of a reply from the Director of Industries, Kashmir.

Yours sincerely,

C Ranganatha Rao Sahib

N. Rama Rao Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments,
Bangalore.

Encl. One.

Submitted with

1st Member 19.11.28

(I thought the idea was that the Dewan might perhaps write to Sir A Banerji)

The Dir has written and we may await Kashmir reply.

21/11/28

21/11/28

CRS-AKG.

SECRETARIAT 21 NOV. 1928 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

20

C/ – 157/27-28

17th Nov-., 8

Nagar Katty Esq.,
Director of Industries,
Srinagar - Kashmir.

Dear Sir,

I have seen a copy of the Financial Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State for the Samvat year 1982 (1925-26). I notice that the actual receipts from sericulture are below the budgetted estimates to the extent of about 16½ lakhs for the Samvat year 1981 and about six lakhs below the original estimates for the Samvat year 1982. In his memorandum of submission, the Finance Minister states that the decline in the receipts are attributed to the continue unsatisfactory condition of the silk market. The silk market in Southern India is also unsatisfactory, chiefly due to the fact that large imports of Chinese raw silk are dumped into India and are sold at prices presumably below (whose?) cost of production. It would appear from a study of the market that India is a dumping ground for inferior silk by China and Japan. It would seem that it is high time for the producers of raw silk in India to take steps to protect their silk industry. The Government here are contemplating to approach the Government of India to increase the duty on raw silk coming into the country. May I know if you can kindly ascertain and advise me whether your Government is likely to ~~give~~ view any such proposals with favour and would co-operate with the Mysore Government. A strong case will have to be put up before the Tariff Board if the duty on raw silk should be raised.

There is at present a duty of 15% on raw silk imported into India, but the method of levy is not very satisfactory, and in the result the actual amount of levy is far below the scheduled rate. We have approached the Director of Commercial Intelligence in this

this matter but have not been able to obtain any redress. It is necessary therefore to ask the Government of India to take steps to see that the duty that is at present imposed actually represents 15% on the invoice value of the raw silk coming into India in the first instance and to move the Government of India to raise the duty sufficiently high to give a fair protection to the local silk industry. I shall be grateful if you will kindly favour me with your own views on the subject, and the prospects of the Kashmir Government co-operating with Mysore in this matter.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly favour me with copies of the annual reports of your Department for the last three years.

I am sending you herewith a copy of our own latest report of the Sericultural Department for your information.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

CRS-AKG.

Encl.One.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

United Kingdom.

Customs Duties.		-- Rates of Duty.	
		Full.	preferential.
		£ s d.	£ s d.
Silk and Artificial Silk:-			
Silk. -			
Raw -			
Undischarged ...	... the lb.	0 3 0	0 2 6
Wholly or in part discharged	... "	0 4 4	0 3 7 1/2
Yarn.-			
Undischarged ...	... "	0 4 8	0 3 10 2/3
Wholly or in part discharged Not being noil yarn.	"	0 6 8	0 5 6 2/3
Noil yarn. ...		0 1 5	0 1 2 1/2
Artificial Silk:			
Singles yarn and Straw	... "	0 2 0	0 1 8
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn.	... "	0 3 0	0 2 6

(The rates applicable to India are those contained in the British Preferential Tariff).

United States of America.

Schedule 12. - Silk and Silk Goods.

Par. 1201. Silk partially manufactured, including total or partial degumming, other than in the reeling process, from raw silk, waste silk, or cocoons, or silk and artificial silk, and silk noils exceeding two inches in length; all the foregoing not twisted or spun, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Par. 1202. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, or yarn of silk and artificial silk, and roving, in skeins, cops or warps, if not bleached, dyed, coloured, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more yarns together, on all numbers up to and including number 205,45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, ten one-hundredths of 1 ~~per~~ cent per number per pound; exceeding number 205,45 cents per pound and in addition thereto fifteen one-hundredths of - -

of 1 ~~per~~ cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more yarns together, the specific rate on the single yarn and in addition thereto 5 cents per pound cumulative; if bleached, dyed or coloured, the specific rate on unbleached yarn and in addition thereto, 10 cents per pound cumulative: Provided, That any of the foregoing on bobbins, spools, or beams shall pay the foregoing specific rates, according to the character ~~xxxx~~ of the yarn or roving and in addition thereto 10 cents per pound: Provided further, That none of the foregoing single yarn or roving shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per cent ad valorem: And provided further, That none of the foregoing two or more ply yarn shall pay a less rate of duty than 45 per cent ad valorem. In assessing duty on all spun silk or schappe silk yarn, or yarn of silk or artificial silk, and roving, the number indicating, the size of the yarn or roving shall be determined by the number of kilometres that weigh one kilogram, and shall, in all cases, refer to the size of the singles: And provided further, That in no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the skeins, bobbins, cops, spools, or beams.

Par. 1203. Thrown silk not more advanced than singles, tram, or organzine, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Par. 1204. Sewing silk, twist, floss and silk threads or yarns of any description, made from raw silk, not specially provided for, if in the gum, 1 dol. per pound, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture, 1.50 dols. per pound, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem. In no case shall duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the goods as imported.

Par. 1213. Artificial silk waste, 10 per cent ad valorem; artificial silk waste, not further advanced than silver or roving, 20 cents per pound, but not less than 25 per cent, ad valorem; Yarns made from artificial silk waste if singles, 25 cents per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more yarns together, 30 cents per pound; yarns, threads, and

and flaments of artificial or imitation silk, or of artificial or imitation horse-hair, by whatever name known and by whatever process made, if singles 45 cents per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more yarns together, 50 cents per pound; products of cellulose, not compounded, whether known as visca, cellophane, or by any other name, such as are ordinarily used in braiding or weaving and in imitation of silk, straw or similar substances, 55 cents per pound; but none of the foregoing yarns, threads, or flaments, or products of cellulose shall pay a less rate of duty than 45 per cent ad valorem. Knit goods, ribbons, and other fabrics and articles composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing, 45 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem.

J A P A N.

Nos.	Articles.	General Tariff. Rates of Duty. Units.	Yen.
286	Floss silk and peigne	free.	
287	Raw silk, including thrown silk:		
	1. Wild silk		free
	2. Other	ad val.	25%
288	Spun silk yarns:		
	1. Of wild silk		free
	2. Other	ad val.	30%
289	Silk threads	"	30%
290	Artificial silk	100 Kin	125.00
291	Yarns, not otherwise provided for:		
	1.Partly of silk, artificial silk, or metal	ad val.	30%
	2.Other	"	10%

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Schedule A.- Import Tariff.

	Goods.	Duties Frs. C. Coefficient of increase.
XXIV	Silk yarns for embroidering:	
	Unbleached ... per 100 kilogs	200 00
	Dyed ... "	300 00

I T A L Y.

Silk and Artificial Silk.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General Tariff. Import duty (Gold Lire)	General Tariff. Coefficient of increase.	Conventional Tariff. Import duty (Gold Lire)	Conventional Tariff. Coefficient of increase.
247	Silk thrown:				
a	Raw:				
	1. Single ...	Free	...	Free	...
	2. Double or twisted. ...	Free	...	...	...
	I. Tram of two or more strands.	...	...	Free	...
	II. Organzine of two or more strands and hair.	...	...	Free	...
	III. Specially finished silks @	...	...	Free	...
b	Dyed 100 Kilogs.	50	1	...	...
249	Artificial silk: Manufactures of artificial silk or mixed with artificial silk are treated as similar goods of natural silk or mixed with natural silk.		Import duty (Gold Lire)		Coefficient of Increase.
a.	Unbleached:				
	1. Single:				
	a) in Lamette	Kilog.	1 50		...
	B) Yarn measuring per half-kilogramme:				
	I. Less than 60,000 metres	Kilog.	1 50		1
	II. 60,000 metres or more	do.	1 50		...
	2. Doubled or twisted		Duty on the unbleached artificial silk, single, increased by lira 0.50.		...
b.	Dyed.	Kilog.	0 25		...
			In addition to the corresponding duty on the unbleached.		

@ (Specially finished silks) refer to all silks of one or more strands with a twist of 1,000 or more turns per metre (Convention with France).

Italy - Contd.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General Tariff. Import duty (Gold Lire)	General Tariff. Coefficient of increase.	Conventional Tariff. Import duty (Gold Lire)	Conventional Tariff. Coefficient of increase.
251.	Sewing thread, in skeins, in balls on reels or the like, or otherwise prepared for retail sale:				
b	of silk	Kilog. 6	0.2	6	...

G E R M A N Y.

		Duties per 100 Kil. General Tariff R Marks	Conventional Tariff R Marks.
	Raw silk and byssus silk "Steckmuschel"		
391.	Not dyed -		
	Not twisted or only once twisted	Free	...
	Twice twisted ..	200 00	150
	Tare.- cases 16; Casks 16; bales 4.		
	Dyed (even if dyed white) -		
392	Not twisted, or only once twisted	100 00	65 »
	Tare.- Cases 16; Casks 16; bales 4.		
	Twice twisted ..	300 00	200 »
	Tare.- Cases 16; Casks 16; bales 9.		
	Note to Nos. 391-392.- Silk twisted twice not in combination with other textile materials or yarns, intended for weaving. Knitting embroidery for or the manufacture of button-makers' wares, trimmings, or lace, with permit under supervision of appropriation.		
	a) Not dyed ..	Free	
	b) Dyed (even if dyed white	100 00	65 »
394	Artificial silk:		
	Not twisted or only once twisted:		
	Not dyed ..	100 00	60 »
	Dyed (even if dyed white)	140 00	110 »
	Tare.-Cases 16; Casks 16, bales 9.		
395.	Twice twisted:		
	Not dyed	160 00	120 »
	Dyed (even if dyed white)	220 00	185 »
	Tare.- Cases 16; Casks 16, bales 9.		
399.	Silk thread of all kinds, even if mixed with other textile materials or yarns, dyed or not, made up for retail sale:		
	Of raw silk or artificial silk	450 ~~60~~	400
	Of floss silk	135	...
	Tare.- Cases 16; Casks 16; bales 9.		

Germany - Contd.

27

		-- Duties per 100 Kil.	
		General Tariff R Marks.	Conventional Tariff R Marks.
400	Raw Silk, artificial silk, yarn of floss silk, even if mixed with other textile materials or yarns, in combination (but not wound round) with metal threads (wire or tinsel)	450 00	...

Tare.- Cases,16; Casks,16; bales 9.

Note relating to Tares. - The figures appearing opposite the tares and supplementary tares represent the percentage to be deducted from the gross weight; those opposite the additional tares refer to the percentage to be added to the net weight of the goods. In case the tares on a specified package vary according to weight, this must be taken to refer to the gross weight of the packages. If a tariff item is sub-divided into several paragraphs, the tares appearing at the end of the item apply to the various paragraphs, unless otherwise specially provided in respect to certain paragraphs or goods.

N.B. (The rates applicable to India are those contained in the conventional tariff).

F R A N C E.

Schedule of Legal Tares.

Goods.	Package.	Tare.
Crude silk, carded or spun ferret and floss silk. ...	Bales:	
	Double of cloth	4%
	single of cloth	2%
	Cases not including crates	12%

For calculating the duty on all goods specified in this Schedule the amount of the specific duty fixed in the Customs Tariffs shall be multiplied by the coefficient applicable to the article, the result representing the amount to be paid.

Tariff No.	Designation of Goods.		General Tariff Fr. C.	Minimum Tariff Fr. C.	Coefficients (including increases). (a)@ (b)@
27	Silk				
	Cocoons:				
	Stifled fresh	...	Kilog Free	Free	
	Dried	...	do do	do	
	Floss:				
	In the mass (cocoon outer down, blazes, pierced cocoons and all other unreelable cocoons, flocks, bassines, husks, floss, pennes, thrums, corons and all other thread waste, bourette, noils and other similar products).		Kilog Free	Free	

France - (Contd).

Tariff No.	Designation of Goods.		General Tariff Fr. C.	Minimum Tariff Fr. C.	Coefficients. (Including increases). (a)@	(b)@
	Combed, carded or ravelled:					
	In rolls or in laps:					
	Pure	Kilog.	0 40	0 10	2	2.6
	Mixed with all other materials in any proportion.		Dutiable as the most highly taxe material of the mixture.			
	In ribbons or slubs, namely having undergone, including or not the twisting, any workmanship subsequent to combing with a view to spinning.		Same duty as on floss silk yarn bourette yarn, according to kind (Nos. 379 or 381).			
379.	Yarns of floss silk (Schapee)					
	Pure:					
	In ordinary skeins, on tubes, bobbins and spools, including warps, not prepared for retail sale:					
	Unbleached or bleached or blued in floss, variegated schappe yarns and yarn merely tinted in order to discriminate the twisting:					
	Single, measuring per Kilog.					
	Up to 80,500 metres.	kilog.	4 60	1 15	2	2.6
	More than 80,500 m.	do	7 20	1 80	2	2.6
	Twisted, measuring per kilogramme in single yarn:					
	Up to 80,500 metres.	kilog.	5 20	1 30	2	2.6
	More than 80,500 m.	do	8 40	2 10	2	2.6
	Scoured or bleached in the yarn or dyed	kilog	Duites as above, according to kind with an increase of 5 0	1 25	2	2.6
	In skeins, hanks, on cards, spools or other forms of small wares, and for ladies' work prepared for retail sale.	kilog.	Duties as above, according to kind, with an increase of: 20 -	5 -	2	2.6
	Mixed with any other materials in any proportion	Kilog	Dutiable as the yarns of the most highly taxed material of the mixture.			
380.	Silk yarns:					
	Pure:					
	Not prepared for retail sale:					
	Unbleached:					
	Raw silk	100 kil	Free	Free		
	Worked or thrown silk in hanks, skeins, balls, reels, bobbins, spools, etc., measuring per kilogramme in single or twisted yarn:					
	More than 40,000 metres					
	a) Tram with two or more ends	kilog.	4 -	1 -	2	2.6

France - (Contd).

Tariff No.	Designation of Goods.	General Tariff Fr. C.	Minimum Tariff Fr. C.	Coefficients (Including increase (a)@	(b)@
	b) Organzine with two or more ends and woof shoots - kilog.	6 -	1 50	2	2.6
	c) Special finishes (x) Kilog	9 60	2 40	2	2.6
	40,000 metres or less Kilog.	12 0	3 -	2	2.6
	Scoured, bleached, dyed, printed, clouded, etc., measuring per kilogramme in single or twisted yarn:				
	More than 40,000 metres. kilog.	Dutiable as unbleached yarns according to kind, with an increase of:			
	~~40~~ 25	-	~~2~~ 1 50	2	2.6
	40,000 metres or less "	Duitable as the corresponding unbleached yarns, with an increase of:			
		10 -	2 50	2	2.6
	Prepared for retail sale, in skeins, balls, on cards, spools or other forms of small wares and for ladies' work. kilog	Duitable as yarns not prepared for retail sale, of 40,000 metres or less, with an increase of:			
		32 -	8 -	2	2.6
	Mixed with any other material in any proportion kilog.	Duitable as the yarns of the most highly taxed material of the mixture.			

N.B. (The rate applicable to India are those contained in the General Tariff also)

(x) By special finishes are understood all silks of one or more ends with a twist of 1,000 or more turns per metre, in hanks or skeins, tubes, reels or spools, even if the yarns are tinted in order to discriminate the twisting.

(@) Column (a) shows the coefficients applicable from May 29, 1926 to the date of enforcement of the Decree of August 14,1926 and column (b) the coefficients applicable since the date of enforcement of the Decree of August 14,1926.

C H I N A.

Tariff No.	Articles		Duty Mk. Tls.
582	Unenumerated Goods.	....	ad val 5%

Clause - (contd).

I write to request that you will kindly approach the Government of India on our behalf in a matter which is of the greatest moment to the economic well-being of the Mysore State.

You are no doubt aware that Mysore is the most important silk producing country in India, its output being quite 1,152000 lbs. of silk out of the total Indian production of about 2,369,000 pounds. Mysore has great natural advantages for the production of silk -in soil, climate and economic conditions. The industry is practised over about a third of the area of the State, and supports about 2,00,000 families

The value of the present silk output is over a crore of rupees, and as there is - practically no part of the State where the industry cannot be practised, there is a scope for its expansion to four times its present size without interfering with any other occupations.

Sericulture is vital to the economic equilibrium of the State. It is practised for the most part as an industry subsidiary to agriculture, and furnishes a lucrative - occupation to the women and children of the agricultural classes, and to the men also - during off-seasons. Sericulture is a great asset of the country both materially and -

(31)

morally, as it saves an appreciable part of the population of the State from the evils of unemployment. Without this industry, most of the 2,00,000 families now engaged in it would find it impossible to balance their domestic budget. A set back to the industry would not only be a calamity to the country; it would also bring untold misery to thousands of happy and contented homes.

In view of the importance of this - industry to the well-being of the State, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have been devoting great attention to its improvement and expansion. I enclose herewith a Memorandum which was prepared for the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1926, and which I trust will interest you, as indicating the anxious care with which the industry has been guided and fostered, and tided over dangers and difficulties.

The silk industry of Mysore, with its promise and potentialities, is I venture to think, of essential importance to India as a whole; as it is capable, if properly cherished, of making India practically self-contained in respect of the raw material of one of its most wide-spread and characteristic industries -silk weaving. The decline of Indian sericulture -of which Mysore sericulture is the most considerable part- would make India entirely dependant on foreign countries, such as China & Japan, for the raw material of an essential

industry. It would be no exaggeration even to regard Indian sericulture even as an imperial asset, as there is no other part of the Empire which enjoys the same natural facilities as India, for the production of this article of vast and many-sided utility. It is safe to say that sericulture which is vital to Mysore is of hardly less moment to the rest of India as well; and that the protection of this industry is necessary in the larger interests of the British Empire as a whole.

Mysore sericulture is now passing through a crisis owing to the growing competition of foreign silks. To quote from the Review of Trade in India for 1927-28, published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India-

> "Imports (of raw silk) in 1925-26 were 1,325,000 lbs; in 1926-27 1,783,000 lbs, and in the year under review 2,356,000 lbs. The bulk of the imports came as usual from China (including Hongkong), 2,270,000 lbs. being derived from that source."

The Chinese silk that is establishing itself in India in successful competition with Indian silk is mostly Shangai re-reeled and Canton Filature silk. It owes its attractiveness to favourable prices in relation to the excellence of its winding quality.

The bulk of Mysore silk is village reeled, the machinery employed being the rather primitive

charka; but till recently this silk, though rather defective in winding quality, commanded a ready sale in the Mysore State, and in the silk centres of South India and the Southern Mahratta country. With the increasing pressure of the competition of foreign silk, our charka silk is being driven out of its traditional markets, even in the State itself. Every effort is being made by Government to improve the quality of silk by the introduction and popularisation of better reeling appliances, and it has been found possible to produce a grade of silk quite equal to the best foreign article in winding and uniformity, and appreciably superior in lustre, strength, and other natural characters But this improvement, however carefully stimulate and fostered, must be a gradual process; and if the industry is not protected during the transitional period, there is a strong likelihood of its suffering irretrievable harm.

Experience in Mysore has shown that sericulture is very sensitive to variation in prices. When for any reason the price of foreign silk rises, and the pressure of its competition is consequently relieved to some extent, Mysore silk i easily sold, and the industry wears a prosperous aspect.

It is obvious that protection is absolutely necessary for the very existence of the industry during the process of adaptation to the changed conditions of the market, resulting from the competition of better-reeled foreign silks;

and some measure of protection will probably always be required to secure scope for expansion, by easing some of the pressure which would otherwise inhibit it.

Protection for the first object -to save the industry from injury or even extinction in the transitional stage- hardly needs any justification, as it is based on the primary duty of self protection. ~~That~~ This is the nature of the protection that Mysore sericulture and Indian sericulture in general, requires at the present time. It is a matter of common knowledge that Mysore silk, to improve which earnest and ~~confident~~ successful attempts are being made, is being ~~pushed~~ (by foreign silks) from looms where no other silk was known before, ~~by foreign silks which were not known before~~. The exact measure of the protection necessary for safeguarding the industry at present is difficult to gauge. There is at present an import duty of 15% ad valorem, and this has been found to be insufficient. Taking as basis for comparison prices of Mysore silk and Chinese silk of similar quality, the former can only pay if it sells at Rs.14 per lb., while the latter sells at Rs.12/8 after paying a duty of 15%. Taking it that the whole of this duty is paid by the consumer, then the price per lb. without the duty would be about Rs.10-14-0. The duty which prevents this silk from underselling Mysore silk should be of such a pitch ~~such~~ as would raise the price by about Rs.3 per lb. What pitch of duty exactly would achieve this result, it is not possible to -

determine arithmetically, as it would depend on the extent to which the tax could be shifted on the consumers, which again depends upon a number of conditions which cannot be accurately forecasted; but a duty of about 30% would probably be sufficient. It may be interesting in this connection to refer to the fact that Japan, the ~~previous~~ premier silk producing country in the world, has an import duty of 25% on all kinds of raw silk, except wild silks, though the sericulture of Japan is in far less need ~~for~~ of protection than that of India.

I may perhaps say it is understood that the Director of Industries, Kashmir and Jammu, agrees in the view that cheap silk from China, of a quality unsaleable in other markets, is being dumped into India, and that it is time for Indian producers of silk to seek protection from the Government of India. I hope you will see that the case I am urging is the case of Indian sericulture as a whole, and that it concerns Mysore for no other reason than that ~~it~~ Mysore is one of the principal silk producers of India.

Though an import duty on raw silk is the main issue of my letter, which is concerned with the protection of Indian sericulture, yet this will involve a number of subsidiary issues, one at least of which is so important as to require special reference. ~~in this letter~~. A duty can afford protection only by raising prices; and to raise the prices of raw silk in India would place the Indian silk weaving industry at a disadvantage

in relation to silk fabrics imported from abroad. Therefore, the levy of a protective duty on raw silk, carries as corollory the imposing of a similar and correlated duty on silk fabrics. The present duty on silk fabrics is 30% ad-valorem . It seems a probable analysis, to take this as made up of 15% ad valorem on the raw silk constituent of the fabric, and 15% on the weaving. If the import duty on raw silk is to be raised to 30% ad valorem, it would probably be adequate protection to the Indian silk looms to raise the duty ~~on~~ imported silk goods to 45% ad valorem.

The Government of His Highness do not urge for a protective duty of this pitch for all time; on the contrary, ~~it~~ they would not have moved in the matter if ~~it~~ they thought that an artificial atmosphere of protection was a permanent condition of ~~its~~ the continued existence of sericulture. They are strongly of opinion, however, that an industry which is essential for the welfare of the country and which has a certainty of development and prosperity if tided over a temporary phase of difficulty, must be held entitled to all reasonable assistance that can be given to help it to emerge alive out of the crisis. This is a view which has the weighty support of the Indian Fiscal Commission who say, that is justify protection

"The industry must be one possessing - natural advantages, such as an abundant supply of raw material, cheap power, a sufficient supply of labour, or a large home market.

x x x x

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(2) The industry must be one which without the help of protection either is not likely to develop at all or is not likely to develop so rapidly as is desirable in the interests of the country.

* * * * *

(3) The industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without protection."

(Extracts from para 97 of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission. 1921-22.)

Sericulture satisfies these conditions, and is therefore entitled to protection.

The protective duty suggested above -30% ad valorem on raw silk, may be imposed in the first instance for 20 years by when the reorganisation of our sericulture may be expected to be complete. The position may be examined at the end of this period, with a view to gradual reduction to a level no higher than (What may be considered necessary) ~~required~~ to guard against contingencies and provide scope for expansion.

To summarise my proposals:

1. Sericulture is essential to India in general and vital to Mysore in particular.

2. The industry is passing through a crisis, owing to the increasing pressure of foreign competition, which the present import duty of 15% ad valorem is inadequate to ward off.

3. Whether Indian sericulture survives at all depends upon its successfully adapting itself to new conditions, by improving its methods of production. If it is not protected through this critical period of transition, its very existence is in jeopardy.

4. Even afterwards, a certain measure of protection -as in Japan- is necessary for safety, and development; but during the transition period (adequate protection) is the absolute condition of continued existence.

5. An import duty on raw silk of 30% ad valorem seems sufficient at present; but this can be taken only as a tentative proposal.

6. This implies a correlated protective duty on silk goods of 45% ad valorem, in the interests of the Indian silk weaving industry.

7. Protection at this pitch will not be necessary for an indefinite period. It might be extended in the first instance for 20 years by when the adaptation of our methods of silk-production to suit modern conditions will probably be complete, and it might after be possible to

reduce the pitch of the duty.

I request that you will be so good as to give this matter your fullest support, and forward it to the Government of India for their sympathetic consideration.

Yours sincerely,

(D E W A N.)

2.2.29

2 2 29

Cuttack
a dozen Copies may be sent to Mr. Praik
Half-a-dozen may be sent to Mr. Reed's
Secy - I have taken
& sent some to Mr P.
Ganivada district.
Ten printed Copies may
follow - I will send
a typed letter to Reed.
& - Secy

5/2

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK Etc. INTO BRITISH INDIA.

(In lakhs of Rupees).

A. Imports.	1909-10 to 1913-14. Pre-war Average.	1914-15- to 1918-19 War Average.	1919-20 to 1924. Post War Average.	1925-26	1926-27.	1927-28.
Silk raw from	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
China	83.44	82.92	119.57	85.81	105.27	123.78
Hongkong	23.69	16.83	21.13	4.66	4.82	17.25
Straits Settlements.	6.75	1.29	2.02	...	1.00	...
Others	3.37	8.97	7.18	3.87	3.61	4.29
Total	117.25.	110.01	149.90	94.34	113.71	145.32.
B. Imports of Silk Yarn.						
from						
United Kingdom	4.27	3.98	1.95	.93	.67	.14
France	.65	.20	1.08	1.25	4.89	2.22
Switzerland	.57	.29	.31	5.36	12.97	10.53
Italy	14.22	3.55	14.56	9.51	21.32	20.13
China and Hongkong	2.75	5.07	9.90	5.33	14.66	16.04
Japan	17.38	29.11	30.29	12.55	7.41	9.95
Others.	1.35	.03	.20	.18	1.22	.44
Total	41.19	42.23	58.29	35.31	63.14	59.45
C. Imports of Silk piece-goods from						
United Kingdom	3.86	4.13	5.19	2.98	2.96	2.53
France	8.87	3.65	2.63	3.02	3.80	5.23
China and Hongkong	53.54	73.94	134.98	95.95	115.59	112.50
Japan	113.57	117.93	177.63	106.99	117.95	132.62
Others.	2.38	1.86	4.15	2.68	2.67	5.19
Total.	182.22	201.151	324.58	211.62	242.97	258.07

Quantities.	Silk raw Imports (in lakhs)	Silk piecegoods (in lakhs)	Silk yarn noils et (in lakhs)
Pre-war Average.	25.67 lbs.	260.30 Yds.	10.11 lbs.
War Average.	19.53	197.19	7.87
Post War Average.	18.16	187.88	7.34
1925-26	13.25	162.81	5.91
1926-27	17.83	189.12	12.17
1927-28	23.56	212.91	13.68

Imports of artificial silk into India. (in lakhs.

			Import duty.
1923-23	2.25 lbs	Rs 13.40	15% Ad Val.
1923-24	4.06	19.55	"
1924-25	11.71	42.40	"
1925-26	26.71	74.72	"
1926-27	57.76	102.64	"
1927-28	75.10	149.21	7½%

4)

DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT.

	Prewar Average.	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk raw per lb.	4 9 1	7 1 11	6 6 0	6 2 8
Silk goods " Yd.	0 11 2	1 4 9	1 4 7	1 3 5
Artificial silk per lb.			1 12 5	1 15 9

STATEMENT SHOWING IMPORTS OF SILK WASTE AND PIECE-GOODS INTO MYSORE.

(1 Md.= 82 2/7 Lbs.)

	1922- 1923		1923- 1924		1924- 1925		1925- 1926		1926- 1927.	
	Quantity. Mds.	Value Rs.	Quantity Mds.	Value Rs.	Quantity Mds.	Value Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Silk raw (Indian)	143	1,57,300	75	68,517	123	96,580	451	2,99,266	1,736	13,01,535
Silk raw (foreign)	.	..	21	29,400	23	16,100	22	15,180	44	30,360
Silk piece-goods (Indian)	1,027	20,54,000	971	1747,800	1,087	16,30,500	1,312	19,68,000	1,032	26,83,200
Silk piece-goods (foreign)	43	1,20,400	17	40,800	.	..	.	..	.	..
Silk waste.	18	1,440	334	26,720	53	3,710	40	2,400	30	2,444

PRESENT LOCAL MARKET RATES FOR SILK.

Chennapatna silk	per seer of	28½	tolas	Rs	4-12-0	to	5-10-0
Closepet	"	26½	"		5-14-0	"	6- 4-0
Chikballapur	"	26½	"		5-7- 0	"	5-11-0
Kempanahalli	"	26½	"		5-15-0	"	6- 1-0
Sidlaghatta	"	26½	"		5-14-0	"	6- 2-0
Kollegal	"	per maund of	1000	tolas	165- 0-0	"	240- 0-0
China	"	per Lb.					6-14-0

Grades of Raw Silk Imported to India, and their corresponding qualities of Mysore Silk.

China Silks from Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton. Though the silks are inferior in quality, since they have been re-reeled and supplied, the weavers readily go in for these as the waste at the time of unwinding and twisting and bleaching is less. - (21 per cent)

Mysore silks (country reeled) cause a lot of waste in the above processes. Loss in bleaching 25 per cent.

N. China

1. Closepet and Kempanahalli silk, Rs 5-12-0 per seer of 26½ tolas) Shanghai re-reeled white No.1 per seer of 72 tolas - Rs 18/8.

2. Chickballapur and Chennapatna) Shanghai re-reeled white No. 2, per seer of 72 tolas Rs 17-8-0.

3. Kollegal. Douffin silk, per seer of 72 tolas - Rs 12/-.

S. China.

1. Closepet and Kempanahalli.) Minchew re-reeled) Santan re-reeled) Rs 18-8-0

FILATURE.

Mysore -

Domestic Unit - 28/30, Rs 11/- per lb.) Canton Steam Filature "6 corners" - for 72 tolas Rs 19/-, about Rs 10-9-0 per lb.

Filature - 28/30, Rs 11/8 per lb.) 1. Canton Steam Filature - "4 corners", 72 tolas Rs 20-8-0, Rs 11-6-0 per lb.

Filature - 16/20.) 1. Canton Steam Filature - " Moonfur" extra. 20/22 deniers, for 72 tolas Rs 22-8-0, Rs 12-4-0 per lb.

Statement showing imports of Silk, waste, Yarn, Noils and Warps and piecegoods into India.

	1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.
Silk raw Lbs.	1,828,586	1,57,87,541	1,365,204	1,19,07,039	1,413,587	1,19,00,222	1,325,364	94,33,827
Waste "	130,743	2,45,104	68,555	2,92,570	82,367	1,95,026	2,666	6,213
Silk yarn noils and warps. Lbs.	897,025	62,35,805	967,034	70,73,023	1,524,682	1,01,79,719	590,797	35,30,777
Goods of silk mixed with other materials. Yds.	1,174,174	20,57,230	2,086,354	32,60,343	1,770,159	28,68,119	1,600,562	24,59,634
Silk piecegoods Yds.	14,331,411	2,26,61,451	14,086,562	2,29,63,862	16,128,123	2,33,09,422	16,280,665	2,11,62,093
Thread for sewing lbs.	8,259	1,46,192	11,376	1,14,422	10,602	1,26,933	16,866	2,39,834
Other sorts "	33,399	5,53,794	57,751	6,05,346	73,333	6,35,262	102,200	6,37,585

	1926-27.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Silk raw Lbs.	1,783,260	1,13,70,935
Waste. "	59,718	90,290
Silk yarn noils and warps Lbs.	1,216,899	63,13,976
Goods of silk mixed with other materials Yds.	2,136,251	30,89,759
Silk piecegoods Yds.	18,912,601	2,42,96,991
Thread for sewing Lbs.	19,386	2,45,703
Other sorts Lbs.	77,502	5,63,155

Serial Nos	Quality	Unit	Rate					
			From			To		
1	Channapatna silk	23½ Tolas per Seer	4	8	-	5	6	-
2	Closepet	26½ "	5	12	-	6	-	-
3	Chickballapore	26½ "	5	2	-	5	8	-
4	Kempanahalli	26½ "	5	12	-	6	-	-
5	Siddaghatta	26½ "	5	10	-	5	14	-
6	Kollegal	1000 Tolas (per maund)	150	-	-	200	-	-
7	Artificial Silk	10 lbs	18	-	-	24	8	-
8	China Silk	per lb	-	-	-	6	14	-
9	Shanghai re-reeled White No 1	72 Tolas per Seer	-	-	-	18	8	-
10	-do- -do- No 2	72 Tolas per Seer	-	-	-	17	8	-
11	Douppian silk	72 Tolas per Seer	-	-	-	12	-	-
12	Mamekone re-reeled	72 Tolas per Seer				18	8	-
12	Canton re-reeled							

Raw silk

Years	Imports		Exports		
	Quantity in Bengal maunds	Value in rupees	Quantity in Bengal maunds	Value in rupees	
1923-24	96	97,917	10,918	1,00,81,605	
1924-25	146	1,11,680	9,402	70,72,740	
1926-26	473	3,14,446	11,349	76,32,638	
1926-27	1,780	13,31,895	9,106	66,87,496	
1927-28	2,742	19,61,362	8,187	58,06,155	

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Bangalore,

5th February 1929

I write to request that you will kindly approach the Government of India on our behalf in a matter which is of the greatest moment to the economic well-being of the Mysore State.

You are no doubt aware that Mysore is the most importa silk producing country in India, its output being quite 1,152,000 lbs of silk out of the total Indian production of abo 2,369,000 pounds. Mysore has great natural advantages for the production of silk - in soil, climate and economic conditions. The industry is practised over about a third of the area of the State, and supports about 2,00,000 families.

The value of the precent silk output is over a crore o rupees, and as there is practically no part of the State where the industry cannot be practised, there is a scope for its expansion to four times its present size without interfering with any other occupations.

Sericulture is vital to the economic equilbrium of the State. It is practised for the most part as an industry subsi diary to agriculture, and furnishes a lucrative occupation to the women and children of the agricultural classes, and to the men also during off-seasons. Sericulture is a great asset of the country both materially and morally, as it saves an appreciable part of the population of the State from the evils of u employment. Without this industry, most of the 2,00,000 families now engaged in it would find it impossible to balance their domestic budget. A set back to the industry would not only be a calamity to the country; it would also bring untol misery to thousands of happy and contented homes.

In view of the importance of this industry to the well-being of the State, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have been devoting great attention to its improvement and expansion. I enclose herewith a Memorandum which was prepared for the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1926, and which I trust will interest you, as indicating the anxious care with which the industry has been guided and fostered, and tided over dangers and difficulties.

The silk industry of Mysore, with its promise and potentialities, is I venture to think, of essential importance to India as a whole; as it is capable, if properly cherished, of making India practically self-contained in respect of the raw material of one of its most wide-spread and characteristic industries - silk weaving. The decline of Indian sericulture - of which Mysore sericulture is the most considerable part - would make India entirely dependant on foreign countries, such as China and Japan, for the raw material of an essential industry. It would be no exaggeration even to regard Indian sericulture as an imperial asset, as there is no other part of the Empire which enjoys the same natural facilities as India, for the production of this article of vast and many-sided utility. It is safe to say that sericulture which is vital to Mysore is of hardly less moment to the rest of India as well; and that the protection of this industry is necessary in the larger interests of the British Empire as a whole.

Mysore sericulture is now passing through a crisis owing to the growing competition of foreign silks. To quote from the Review of Trade in India for 1927-28, published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India -

"Imports (of raw silk) in 1925-26 were 1,325,000 lbs; in 1926-27 1,783,000 lbs, and in the year under review

"2,356,000 lbs. The bulk of the imports came as usual from China (including Hongkong), 2,270,000 lbs being derived from that source."

The Chinese silk that is establishing itself in India in successful competition with Indian silk is mostly Shanghai re-reeled and Canton Filature silk. It owes its attractiveness to favourable prices in relation to the excellence of its winding quality.

The bulk of Mysore silk is village reeled, the machinery employed being the rather primitive charka; but till recently this silk, though rather defective in winding quality, commanded a ready sale in the Mysore State, and in the silk centres of South India and the Southern Mahratta country. With the increasing pressure of the competition of foreign silk, our charka silk is being driven out of its traditional markets, even in the State itself. Every effort is being made by Government to improve the quality of silk by the introduction and popularisation of better reeling appliances, and it has been found possible to produce a grade of silk quite equal to the best foreign article in winding and uniformity, and appreciably superior in lustre, strength, and other natural characters. But this improvement, however carefully stimulated and fostered, must be a gradual process; and if the industry is not protected during the transitional period, there is a strong likelihood of its suffering irretrievable harm.

Experience in Mysore has shown that sericulture is very sensitive to variation in prices. When for any reason the price of foreign silk rises, and the pressure of its competition is consequently relieved to some extent, Mysore silk is easily sold, and the industry wears a prosperous aspect.

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It is obvious that protection is absolutely necessary for the very existence of the industry during the process of adaptation to the changed conditions of the market, resulting from the competition of better-reeled foreign silks; and some measure of protection will probably always be required to secure scope for expansion, by easing some of the pressure which would otherwise inhibit it.

Protection for the first object - to save the industry from injury or even extinction in the transitional stage - hardly needs any justification, as it is based on the primary duty of self protection. This is the nature of the protection that Mysore sericulture and Indian sericulture in general, requires at the present time. It is a matter of common knowledge that Mysore silk, to improve which earnest and successful attempts are being made, is being pushed by foreign silks from looms where no other silk was known before. The exact measure of the protection necessary for safeguarding the industry at present is difficult to gauge. There is at present an import duty of 15% ad valorem, and this has been found to be insufficient. Taking as basis for comparison prices of Mysore silk and Chinese silk of similar quality, the former can only pay if it sells at Rs.14 per lb., while the latter sells at Rs.12-8-0 after paying a duty of 15%. Taking it that the whole of this duty is paid by the consumer, then the price per lb. without the duty would be about Rs.10-14-0. The duty which prevents this silk from underselling Mysore silk should be of such a pitch as would raise the price by about Rs.3 per lb. What pitch of duty exactly would achieve this result, it is not possible to determine arithmetically, as it would depend on the extent to which the tax could be shifted on the consumers, which again depends

upon a number of conditions which cannot be accurately forecasted; but a duty of about 30% would probably be sufficient. It may be interesting in this connection to refer to the fact that Japan, the premier silk producing country in the world, has an import duty of 25% on all kinds of raw silk, except wild silks, though the sericulture of Japan is in far less need of protection than that of India.

I may perhaps say it is understood that the Director of Industries, Kashmir and Jammu, agrees in the view that cheap silk from China, of a quality unsaleable in other markets, is being dumped into India, and that it is time for Indian producers of silk to seek protection from the Government of India. I hope you will see that the case I am urging is the case of Indian sericulture as a whole, and that it concerns Mysore for no other reason than that Mysore is one of the principal silk producers of India.

Though an import duty on raw silk is the main issue of my letter, which is concerned with the protection of Indian sericulture, yet this will involve a number of subsidiary issue one at least of which is so important as to require special reference. A duty can afford protection only by raising prices; and to raise the prices of raw silk in India would place the Indian silk weaving industry at a disadvantage in relation to silk fabrics imported from abroad. Therefore, the levy of protective duty on raw silk, carries as corollory the imposing of a similar and correlated duty on silk fabrics. The present duty on silk fabrics is 30% ad valorem. It seems a probable analysis, to take this as made up of 15% ad valorem on the raw silk constituent of the fabric, and 15% on the weaving. If

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the import duty on raw silk is to be raised to 30% ad valorem, it would probably be adequate protection to the Indian silk looms to raise the duty on imported silk goods to 45% ad valorem

The Government of His Highness do not urge for a protective duty of this pitch for all time; on the contrary, they would not have moved in the matter if they thought that an artificial atmosphere of protection was a permanent condition of the continued existence of sericulture. They are strongly of opinion, however, that an industry which is essential for the welfare of the country and which has a certainty of development and prosperity if tided over a temporary phase of difficulty, must be held entitled to all reasonable assistance that can be given to help it to emerge alive out of the crisis. This is a view which has the weighty support of the Indian Fiscal Commission who say that to justify protection

> "The industry must be one possessing natural advantages, such as an abundant supply of raw material, cheap power, a sufficient supply of labour, or a large home market.
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The protective duty suggested above - 30% ad valorem on raw silk - may be imposed in the first instance for 20 years by when the reorganisation of our sericulture may be expected to be complete. The position may be examined at the end of this period, with a view to gradual reduction to a level no higher than what may be considered necessary to guard against contingencies and provide scope for expansion.

To summarise my proposals:-

1. Sericulture is essential to India in general and of vital importance to Mysore in particular.

2. The industry is passing through a crisis, owing to the increasing pressure of foreign competition, which the present import duty of 15% ad valorem is inadequate to ward off.

3. Whether Indian sericulture survives at all depends upon its successfully adapting itself to new conditions, by improving its methods of production. If it is not protected through this critical period of transition, its very existence will be in jeopardy.

4. Even afterwards, a certain measure of protection - as in Japan - is necessary for safety, and development; but during the transition period, adequate protection is the absolute condition of continued existence.

5. An import duty on raw silk of 30% ad valorem seems sufficient at present; but this can be taken only as a tentative proposal.

6. This implies a correlated protective duty on silk goods of 45% ad valorem, in the interests of the Indian silk weaving industry.

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7. protection at this pitch will not be necessary for an indefinite period. It might be extended in the first instance for 20 years by when the adaptation of our methods of silk production to suit modern conditions will probably be complete, and it might be possible to reduce the pitch of the duty.

I request that you will be so good as to give this matter your fullest support, and forward it to the Government of India for their sympathetic consideration.

The Hon'ble
Mr. S.E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Resident in Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

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DEWAN OF MYSORE

56

No. 3324—Enc. one.

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I write to request that you will kindly approach the Government of India on our behalf in a matter which is of the greatest moment to the economic well-being of the Mysore State.

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Yours Sincerely,
MIRZA M. ISMAIL.

THE HON'BLE

MR. S. E. PEARS, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

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Protection for the first object—to save the industry from injury or even extinction in the transitional stage—hardly needs any justification, as it is based on the primary duty of self-protection. This is the nature of the protection that Mysore sericulture and Indian sericulture in general requires at the present time. It is a matter of common knowledge that Mysore silk, to improve which earnest and successful attempts are being made, is being pushed by foreign silks from looms where no other silk was known before. The exact measure of the protection necessary for safeguarding the industry at present is difficult to gauge. There is at present an import duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*, and this has been found to be insufficient. Taking as basis for comparison prices of Mysore silk and Chinese silk of similar quality, the former can only pay if it sells at Rs. 14 per lb., while the latter sells at Rs. 12-8-0 after paying a duty of 15 per cent. Taking it that the whole of this duty is paid by the consumer, then the price per lb. without the duty would be about Rs. 10-14-0. The duty which prevents this silk from underselling Mysore silk should be of such a pitch as would raise the price by about Rs. 3 per lb. What pitch of duty exactly would achieve this result, it is not possible to determine arithmetically, as it would depend on the extent to which the tax could be shifted on the consumer, which again depends upon a number of conditions which cannot be accurately forecasted; but a duty of about 30 per cent would probably be sufficient. It may be interesting in this connection to refer to the fact that Japan, the premier silk producing country in the world, has an import duty of 25 per cent on all kinds of raw silk, except wild silks, though the sericulture of Japan is in far less need of protection than that of India.

I may perhaps say it is understood that the Director of Industries, Kashmir and Jammu, agrees in the view that cheap silk from China, of a quality unsaleable in other markets, is being dumped into India, and that it is time for Indian producers of silk to seek protection from the Government of India. I hope you will see that the case I am urging is the case of Indian sericulture as a whole, and that it concerns Mysore for no other reason than that Mysore is one of the principal silk producers of India.

Though an import duty on raw silk is the main issue of my letter, which is concerned with the protection of Indian sericulture, yet this will involve a number of subsidiary issues one at least of which is so important as to require special reference. A duty can afford protection only by raising prices; and to raise the prices of raw silk in India would place the Indian silk weaving industry at a disadvantage in relation to silk fabrics imported from abroad. Therefore, the levy of protective duty on raw silk carries as corollary the imposing of a similar and correlated duty on silk fabrics. The present duty on silk fabrics is 30 per cent *ad valorem*. It seems a probable analysis to take this as made up of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on the raw silk constituent of the fabric, and 15 per cent on the weaving. If the import duty on raw silk is to be raised to 30 per cent *ad valorem*, it would probably be adequate protection to the Indian silk looms to raise the duty on imported silk goods to 45 per cent *ad valorem*.

The Government of His Highness do not urge for a protective duty of this pitch for all time; on the contrary, they would not have moved in the matter if

they thought that an artificial atmosphere of protection was a permanent condition of the continued existence of sericulture. They are strongly of opinion, however, that an industry which is essential for the welfare of the country and which has a certainty of development and prosperity if tided over a temporary phase of difficulty, must be held entitled to all reasonable assistance that can be given to help it to emerge alive out of the crisis. This is a view which has the weighty support of the Indian Fiscal Commission who say that to justify protection

> "The industry must be one possessing natural advantages, such as an abundant supply of raw material, cheap power, a sufficient supply of labour, or a large home market.
>
> * * * *
>
> (2) "The industry must be one which without the help of protection either is not likely to develop at all or is not likely to develop so rapidly as is desirable in the interests of the country.
>
> * * * *
>
> (3) "The industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without protection."
>
> (Extracts from para 97 of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, 1921-22.)

Sericulture satisfies these conditions, and is therefore entitled to protection.

The protective duty suggested above—30 per cent *ad valorem* on raw silk—may be imposed in the first instance for 20 years by when the reorganisation of our sericulture may be expected to be complete. The position may be examined at the end of this period, with a view to gradual reduction to a level no higher than what may be considered necessary to guard against contingencies and provide scope for expansion.

To summarise my proposals:—

1. Sericulture is essential to India in general and of vital importance to Mysore in particular.

2. The industry is passing through a crisis, owing to the increasing pressure of foreign competition, which the present import duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* is inadequate to ward off.

3. Whether Indian sericulture survives at all depends upon its successfully adapting itself to new conditions, by improving its methods of production. If it is not protected through this critical period of transition, its very existence will be in jeopardy.

4. Even afterwards, a certain measure of protection—as in Japan—is necessary for safety, and development; but during the transition period, adequate protection is the absolute condition of continued existence.

5. An import duty on raw silk of 30 per cent *ad valorem* seems sufficient at present; but this can be taken only as a tentative proposal.

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6. This implies a correlated protective duty on silk goods of 45 per cent *ad valorem*, in the interests of the Indian silk weaving industry.

7. Protection at this pitch will not be necessary for an indefinite period. It might be extended in the first instance for 20 years by when the adaptation of our methods of silk production to suit modern conditions will probably be complete, and it might be possible to reduce the pitch of the duty.

I request that you will be so good as to give this matter your fullest support, and forward it to the Government of India for their sympathetic consideration.

Yours Sincerely,
MIRZA M. ISMAIL.

THE HON'BLE

MR. S. E. PEARS, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

ppendix F G—1

SUBJECT 66

Section Seri

File No. 61-28

Serial No. 2

No. 5-412

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Date of issue 24/11/28

Signed by Asst Sec. G. Sriveri

To

The Director of Ind

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to furnish information on the following points:—

(i) Is any duty levied by other Governments in respect of silk imported into their Country, with a view to protect the local silk industry; if so to what extent.

(ii) Are there any defects in the working of even the existing levy

(iii) Is any duty now levied on artificial

over

(1) This amplification is subject to appl

st of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

WD 0399—GPB—20,000—18-9-28

67 Silk ~~Worth~~ ?

(iv.) What are the prices of the different kinds of Mysore Silk, as compared with corresponding qualities of imported Silks?

(v) To what extent is it possible to reduce the cost of production of Mysore Silk by economies and improvement in methods?

Information may also be furnished as to the pitch of the duty that would afford the necessary protection to the Mysore Silk industry.

I have &c

21/11/28

Secy.

19/11

ICS 19.11.28.

SDR

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :— " INDUSCOM. "

In reply please refer to
No. D4-751/28-29.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE. 68

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, 24th January ...1929.

Please see bring with 26.1.29

FROM

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
(Bangalore, India.

REV. SECTION 6065
24 JAN 1929
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

To

N. Rama Rao Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Departments,
Bangalore.

SIR,

Seri. 61-28-3

With reference to your letter No. D-5412/Seri. 61-28-2 dated the 24th November 1928 requesting information in regard to certain points relating to the silk trade, I have the honor to state as follows:-

(i). A copy of the latest available Customs Tariff of foreign countries obtained from His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, is enclosed. It will be observed from the tariff that raw silk is imported free of duty in France and Italy and ~~that~~ there is a duty of 25 per cent on all kinds of raw silk imported into Japan, except wild silk. Although Japan produces a greater part of the raw silk consumed at present in the world, it levies an import duty of 25 per cent on all imports of raw silk. The silk industry in Mysore is not in as favourable a position as it is in Japan. It is obvious that when Japan considers it necessary to protect her raw silk industry, Mysore cannot afford to be without such protection, particularly under the conditions existing at present, to which I shall refer later on.

(ii). ~~In regard to the defects~~, In a note prepared about two years ago, Mr. Silva of the Bangalore Silk .

Filature stated that the present method of levying the duty, nominally 15 per cent, by means of a fixed tariff rate did not work with equity. Mr. Silva was of opinion that if the rate was fixed in accordance with the quality of the material, a good part of the silk which is now paying a lower rate of duty would have to pay a higher rate. It might, however, be stated that the tariff valuation is fixed not with reference to the quality of the material, but has reference only to the trade description under which the article is classified. In this connection I requested Mr.Mehta, Secretary of the Bombay Merchants' Chamber, to make some enquiries on my behalf on the equity of the methods adopted in fixing the tariff rate. I enclose copy of a note prepared for Mr. Mehta by one who is presumably an importer of raw silk in Bombay. The writer of the note does not consider that the present method of levying the duty is unfair. I am not prepared, however, to subscribe to the conclusions arrived at by the person, and have requested the Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence, who will be proceeding to Bombay shortly, to go into this question and submit a report. I have also requested Mr. Mehta to give the Superinten-dent all the assistance that may be necessary to carefully enquire into the matter.

(iii). The present rate of import duty levied on Artificial Silk is 7½ per cent ad valorem. The duty was reduced from 15% to 7½% ad valorem with effect from October 1927. The imports of Artificial Silk into India have increased enormously within recent years. The imports

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during the year 1927-28 was 116 per cent over that of the previous year, which was itself a record year. I may point out that there is a duty of 125 yen on 100 Kins (133-1/3 lbs). of artificial silk imported into Japan. At the present prices this duty is roughly equivalent to about 66-2/3% of the value of Artificial Silk. Although Japan is itself a producer of Artificial Silk, it is levying a duty roughly equivalent to about 66-2/3% on artificial silk imported into that country.

It is probably intended to protect not natural silk, but art manufacture.

(iv). The different kinds of Mysore silk and the corresponding qualities and prices of imported raw silk are given in the Appendix "E" of the printed note on the working of the Industrial concerns submitted by me to Government some time ago. An additional copy of the Note is enclosed herewith.

(v). The printed note explains fully the possibilities of introducing economies in the production of Mysore silk. Economies can only be introduced very gradually in view of the fact that charka silk creates an unhealthy demand in the cocoon market.

In regard to the enquiry as to the pitch of duty that would afford necessary - - protection to the Mysore Silk Industry, I beg to state that it is very difficult to hazard a definite opinion on the subject. There is no doubt that at least a duty of 25 per cent is essential, as this is the duty that is levied

in Japan. On this subject I have been in correspondence with the Director of Industries, Kashmir as well as the Director of Industries, Bengal. The Director of Industries, Kashmir, agrees with me that the producers of silk in India have to take action and present a case to the Government of India for protecting the local silk industry. He has also written that his Government agrees with his view. I enclose for favour of submission to Government copies of two letters I have received from the Director of Industries, Kashmir. The Director of Industries, Bengal, has referred me to commu--nicate with the Director of Agriculture. I have since written to that officer.

I think it is desirable that a joint representation should be made by Kashmir, Bengal and Mysore to the Tariff Board for protection to the silk industry. It is certain that a great deal of opposition will have to be encountered from the importers of raw silk and those who purport to help the hand loom weaving industry in India. Even if the Tariff Board should be favourably disposed to recommend a protective duty on silk, it is very doubtful if the Government of India will agree to levy the import duty unless a strong joint representation is made by all the ~~other~~ producers of raw silk in India in view of the certain opposition that will be made by the general public. The case for protection has been rendered more than usually difficult owing to the observations made by the Agricultural Commission in their report. The Agricultural Commission have, unfortunately, been led to infer that there is no future for the silk industry in India, in view of the increasing imports of Artificial Silk into the country. This inferance is not, however, justifiable in view of the circumstance that imports of raw silk has also ~~been~~ increased along with the imports of Artificial silk. I quote below an extract from the Review of the Trade of India

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published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence for the year 1927-28 in regard to the imports of raw silk into the country.

> "India's absorption of raw silk has been increasing in recent years. Imports in 1925-26 were 1,325,000 lbs. in 1926-27 1,783,000 lbs., and in the year under review 2,356,000 lbs. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from China (including Hong-kong), 2,270,000 lbs. being derived from that source"

While these figures show that large imports of artificial silk have not affected the trade in the natural porduct, they also serve as evidence of the increasing competition to which Indian Raw Silk is being subjected by the foreign article.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C Ramayanna Rao Sahib

DIRECTOR.

CRS-AKG).(5).

Copy of a Note prepared by one of the Bombay Importers.
of Silk

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant giving cover to a letter from the Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, in connection with the assesment of the present import duty on Raw Silk, as also the enclosures to the same.

As for conducting a special investigation into the matter, I have to thank you so much for your offering me ~~it~~ to do so, and putting aside the question of fees, I would have been too pleased to help ~~you~~ you in this direction, it being a question of Indian interest, but I am very sorry to state that I am not in a positic to spare myself so much from the affairs of my offices. However, as I find the report received by the Mysore Government rather incorrect and misleading, I beg to submit my own views in the matter which I hope will give you some idea regarding the facts of the case.

It is quite true that the trade description covers various inferior and superior qualities, but there appears to be no necessity of any change in the Tariff valuation under the existing rules, as the Tariff rate is fixed on the average of all rates. Of course, thereby the superior quality of goods are assessed at a lower rate than their actual market values, whereas the inferior goods are assessed at a little higher rate. But ~~it~~ it should be borne in mind that India consumes a very large quantity of inferio and middle qualities and a very small quantity of superior silk is imported here, and hence there is no reason to believe that the present system of levying duty is erroneous or leading to anoma, lies or evasion of duty.

Again it is not at all true that the statement showing a regular fall in the actuals of duty collected between 1922 and 1926 as given in the report, is due to anomalies or evasion of

of duty. The fact is that the increasing import of artificial silk every year has given a terrible blow to the import of pure silk and this is the main factor, besides a regular fall rates after War, to show a regular decrease in the total amount of duty collected during the recent years .

It is also groundless to state that the silk produced in other parts is declared Shanghai silk and thus pays duty on a lower scale. The white silk of superior quality known as "Chiklang","Fanchow","Tsatlee", etc., could be easily detected from the white silk of inferior quality known as "Thankoon" or "Dupion" as all the bales have marks and labels of the manufacturers indicating the exact stuff and both the qualities have separate tariff values.

The Raw silk of every description is sold in Bombay market on "Seer Weight" and not on the pound weight. I therefore believe that there is some mistake in the report that it is never sold under Rs. 8/- per pound. It might be Rs. 8/- per seer. For your information I may state that 15 seers make a mond, i.e. nearly two pounds make a seer.

I further submit that it is most objectionable to state that the invoices of the merchants of the line who have their own offices at China are not to be considered final. They have no reason to do them otherwise because the duty levied is on the weight of the goods. It is also wrong to compare the market rates of Bombay with those of Benares, Surat, Secunderabad, Belgaum, etc., as the merchants of those places mainly purchase goods from the Bombay market and on which they have to incur their buying commission, railway freight, octroi and other charges; and so it is quite natural that the market rates must be higher at those places than at Bombay.

Under the circumstances, I see no necessity of conducting a special enquiry into the matter, as the end will hardly justify the means.

"S O P Y"

RS.

Director.

Rs.

MEMORANDUM

OF WORK DONE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE IN MYSORE UP TO THE PRESENT TIME (1926)

MEMORANDUM

OF WORK DONE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE IN MYSORE UP TO THE PRESENT TIME (1926)

Extent and Distribution of the Industry.

Mysore is admirably fitted by soil, climate and local conditions for silk production. The industry is at present practised over about a third of the area of the State, to the south of a line joining Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Kunigal, Mandya and Nanjangud, and is slowly spreading northwards. The sericulture of Kollegal Taluk (Madras Presidency) is a continuation and organic part of the Mysore system. There is practically no part of the State where climatic conditions do not admit of extension of the industry; the only limiting factor seems to be economic. The total area under mulberry is about 50,000 acres, the value of silk produced is over a crore of rupees, and the industry in its various branches supports about 200,000 families.

Mysore has a distinct race of silk-worm which is polivoltine, and spins a greenish cocoon yielding a beautifully lustrous silk of excellent natural quality. The Mysore worm is hardy and highly resistant to disease, but is slow in arriving at maturity and a poor producer of silk in proportion to the food consumed as compared with univoltine and bivoltine races. It is, however, one of the best polivoltine worms in existence.

Position of Sericulture in Mysore Industries.

Sericulture has an important place in the agricultural economy of the State. It employs that part of the labour of the home which is prevented by custom or feebleness from participating in the more strenuous work of the field, and it also employs that part of the time of the raiyat which is left unfilled by the operation of the seasons. The utilisation of factors which would otherwise go to waste is wholly a gain, morally as well as materially, and one may claim for sericulture all that is claimed for spinning, with this addition, that it is more profitable, as it turns to account certain differential advantages of climate and natural conditions.

Nature of the Industry.

The great bulk of Mysore sericulture is *subsidiary* to agriculture. It is practised by small agriculturists, who, as a rule, do not employ paid labour, nor devote exclusively to rearing either time or house-room or other resources. They generally grow their own food, and depend on the returns from sericulture for clothing and condiments, and for the little extras which brighten their lives. But it must be mentioned that in parts of the State, sericulture has established itself as a *main* industry in successful competition with other occupations. This state of things is to be found in almost all the silk-producing parts of the country, in the vicinity of large markets, such as Channapatna, Chikballapur and Kollegal, In fact, in all important sericultural areas, there is a nucleus where sericulture is the principal industry. It may be noted

that the same thing has occurred in Japan. This concentration seems to take place under the following conditions :—

(1) The soil is more suited for mulberry than for other crops;

(2) the population is much greater than the soil can support if used for food crops, and there is in consequence necessity for a quick-yielding money crop which can remunerate intensive application of labour;

(3) vicinity of large towns or important weekly bazaars affords facility for selling silk and buying food-stuffs and clothing;

(4) there are no competing industries which draw off labour.

Sericulture practised as a main industry is rather more sensitive to external conditions than the normal form and is therefore the first to suffer from unfavourable variations. This is due to the fact that the competition of other crops with mulberry and of other occupations with the rearing of silk-worms is never absent, and makes itself felt when, for some reason, sericulture begins to weaken.

Average Returns from Individual Undertakings.

The Mysore rearer has, on the average, half an acre of mulberry, with which he rears six crops of silk-worms in the year. He loses or used to lose about two of these crops owing to bad seed or inadequate knowledge and resources, but is able notwithstanding to make a net gain of about one hundred rupees a year. The average duration of a crop from start to finish is about six weeks. Apart from its undoubted material advantages, the industry necessitates a certain amount of co-operation and evokes a mental alertness which is more akin to industrial than agricultural pursuits. A sericultural village has generally an air of life and prosperity all its own.

History of Sericulture in Mysore.

In spite of obvious advantages, the story of Mysore sericulture is one of vicissitude. In 1866 it had almost died out owing to disease or deterioration of silk-worms, and was temporarily restored by the importation of Japanese seed. The root causes of decay however remained untouched, and one or two bad seasons upset this lightly built restoration. But the vitality due to favourable natural conditions enabled the industry to start with a new lease of life, about 1890. It is significant that in this revival the imported worm had disappeared, and the Mysore worm emerged triumphant. Once again the industry declined, till, in 1914-15, it reached its lowest point, with an acreage under mulberry of not much over 25,000. As a result of vigorous State action, the decline has been arrested, and the growth natural to a healthy industry has been restored during the past ten years.

State Action.

The efforts made to protect and develop sericulture are a measure of the growing recognition of its importance to the State. Not very long ago, the Education Department was entrusted with teaching sericulture through the agency of village schools—with no great success. The subject was then taken up by the Economic Conference, and a few trained men were sent out for work to sericultural taluks. Each step rendered the scope for advance more obvious. In 1913, Signor W. Mari, an Italian Expert, was appointed to organise sericulture, but was able to remain only for a year, during which time he started a small farm at Channapatna, and made a beginning in the manufacture and issue of cellular seed. After Signor Mari's departure, the work was continued and developed by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference, which did much to popularise disease-free seed, and improve the methods of rearing. The causes of the decline of the industry were investigated, and remedies proposed. The Committee's labours at this critical

Economic Conference.

Agricultural Committee.

period in the history of sericulture proved that the situation was not hopeless, and indicated the lines of useful action. In 1916 Signor Mari's services were engaged for a second time, and Mr. N. Rama Rao, an officer of the Mysore Civil Service, who was Secretary of the Agricultural Committee, was associated with him for sericultural work. Signor Mari was only able to draw up a scheme before failing health and the outbreak of the Great War compelled him to return to Italy. Mr. Rama Rao was then appointed Superintendent of Sericulture in addition to his duties as Secretary of the Agricultural Committee.

Organisation of Sericultural Department.

In 1920 the work had developed sufficiently to necessitate the organisation of a Sericultural Department, and the transfer of the whole-time services of Mr. Rama Rao as Superintendent. The new department was associated with the Department of Agriculture as a temporary measure. It secured and utilised to advantage the services of Mr. M. Yonemura, a highly qualified Japanese Expert, for scientific work, and of Miss E. Sato for reeling. Later on it was possible to replace them by members of the department's staff who returned from deputation with high technical training in Europe and Japan, or had been able to specialise by association with the Expert in scientific work.

Classification of Work in the Department.

The activities of the department have been based on a close analysis of the structure and requirements of the industry. Investigation placed it beyond doubt that the instability of Mysore sericulture in the past was due to one or more of the following causes :—

(i) Bad or insufficient seed,

(ii) faulty methods of rearing and reeling,

(iii) bad methods of purchase and sale—resulting in "sweating" at each stage,

(iv) want of economic stamina.

That this analysis is in the main correct seems borne out by the success of the action based upon it. The work of the department falls under the following heads :—

Education.
Expansion.
Improvement of seed supply.
Demonstration and advice—help in case of silk-worm diseases.
Loans.
Formation of Co-operative Societies.
Establishment of filature and popularisation of Mysore silk.
Improvement of reeling—machinery, and methods.
Investigation of markets for silk.

Organisation of the Department.

The organisation of the department for working out these objects is as follows :—

The sericultural parts of the State are divided into four circles, each provided with a well-equipped central farm capable of attending to all the activities of the department in the area allotted to it. These central farms are in the charge of officers called Senior Inspectors, most of whom have high academical and technical qualifications. Each central farm controls a number of subordinate farms, located at strategic points so as to command the sericultural area. There are altogether ten such subordinate farms. Their function is to keep in close touch with the raiyats, to secure them their requirements in the way of mulberry cuttings, silk-worm seed, rearing and reeling appliances, and loans, and to advise and guide them when necessary, to procure for them assistance, such as disinfection, etc., in case of silk-worm epidemics, and to render them generally all possible assistance in making the rearings a success.

Circles, Farms, Outposts.

In addition to the above, when work develops in a new area sufficiently to require continuous attention, outposts are established, dependent on the nearest organised farm. These outposts are shifted from time to time according to requirement.

Special Branches—Filature and Reeling, Co-operation, New Areas.

The improvement of reeling, and the filature constitute a separate section under an officer entitled Superintendent of Reeling and Filature, with head-quarters at Mysore; and the formation and care of Co-operative Societies is treated as a special branch of work, and has a Senior Inspector with head-quarters at Channapatna to look after it. The expansion in Chitaldrug District is in charge of an Inspector, who at present works in direct subordination to the Superintendent.

The following statement shows the organisation of the Sericultural Department :—

DIRECTION—SUPERINTENDENT OF SERICULTURE
(Head-quarters, Mysore)

Central Farms	Reeling and Filature	Co-operation	Expansion in Chitaldrug
	(Head-quarters, Mysore)		Babbur Nayakanahatti

MYSORE	CHANNAPATNA	KUNIGAL	KOLAR
(*Subordinate Farms*) T.-Narsipur Hole-Narsipur Nagamangala (*Outposts*) Arkalgud Hirisave Malvalli	(*Subordinate Farms*) Bidadi (Seed) (*Outposts*) Mogenahalli	Hebbur (Seed)	Hindiganal Sidlaghatta

The total staff, exclusive of clerical, is :—

6 Senior Inspectors—4 permanent, 2 temporary.
20 Inspectors—18 permanent, 2 temporary.
30 Operatives { 1st class 10.
2nd class 20.

The work done by the department under the various heads of activity is summarised below :—

Education.

Year	*Education*
1919-20 ...	16 Long course students
	6 Short course students
	26 Panchamas
1920-21 ...	4 Higher course
	11 Lower course
	24 Short course
	33 Panchama students
1921-22 ...	10 Long course (mostly volunteers)
	20 Short course
	11 Panchamas
	26 Students in Taluk Schools
1922-23 ...	8 Long course
	14 Short course
1923-24 ...	No regular course for want of funds. Yet 20 students in lower course and 3 in higher course were trained.
	1 from Hyderabad
	2 from Coorg
	Farm School trained 10 people.

1924-25	...	10 Higher course.
		10 Lower course.
		5 Short course in Mysore.
		4 Short course in Channapatna.
		6 Short course in Hole-Narasipur.
1925-26	...	77 Students including 22 in reeling.

Till last year an allotment was usually sanctioned for scholarships in the budget of the department, and it was possible to train men for recruitment. The District Boards have always been very generous in giving stipends to students from their districts, and have evinced great interest in the encouragement of the industry. Students trained by District Boards have invariably settled down on their own lands. It is getting increasingly difficult to find recruits for the department, for want of trained men, and owing to the very low rates of pay allowed to Operatives.

Every farm of the department is a school for practical instruction, and profoundly influences rearing methods in the neighbourhood.

In co-operation with the District Board of Mysore, and the Education Department, sericulture has been introduced as an examination subject in two selected Middle Schools at Kuderu and Malvalli. The District Board of Hassan has also sanctioned the opening of a sericultural class on the same lines, at a place to be selected shortly.

Expansion.

Exact statistics of mulberry cultivation are not available. Our ideas of fluctuations in area have to be based on the figures in the Season and Crop Reports, supplemented by direct information and verified by first-hand general impressions. The export trade in silk furnishes an index of the state of the industry, and the demand for mulberry cuttings and for seed cocoons furnishes another indication. There is no doubt that the industry has been growing by expansion to the north of the old frontier, and that a corresponding strengthening has been going on in the old areas. The years 1923-24 and 1924-25 were bad years, owing to scanty rain-fall and low prices, and in some places—specially where sericulture had become a main occupation—there was an immediate diminution in the area under mulberry. That the industry did not suffer more severely is due partly to its natural robustness, and partly to the slowness with which causes react on a conservative population. There is, however, no doubt that to-day, the industry has grown to nearly twice the size it was in 1914-15, and that deep-seated sources of danger have been eradicated. In estimating the scope for expansion, there is practically no part of the State where the climatic conditions are such as to preclude the industry; but regard must be had to the economic conditions favourable to its introduction. There are parts of the State where population is so sparse that agriculture and even domestic service are dependent on imported labour; introducing sericulture here is out of the question. There are other parts where wages are high owing to the existence of large centralised industries like mills, mining, factories, and workshops; and others again where there are already suitable subsidiary industries, which it would be inexpedient to disturb. Large sections or communities have religious or sentimental objections to one or more stages of the industry; and this prejudice, where it exists, opposes a fairly formidable barrier to expansion. Allowing for all this, there is no doubt that the sericulture of the State can be developed to about four times its present size, without interfering with any other avocation, but merely by utilising resources which now go to waste. The increased output could easily be absorbed by India, which at present imports about seven crores of rupees worth of silk and substitutes either as yarn or as fabrics. This forecast assumes, of course, that nothing will occur in the meantime to curtail the world's demand for natural silk, and that the distance between silk and rayon and other textiles will remain more or less what it is at present. This is by no means an improbable assumption. The relative position of natural silk and rayon will be referred to again later in the report.

Seed Supply.

The development of this section of work furnishes a measure of the growth of the department in influence and usefulness. Ten years ago, the rearers could with difficulty be persuaded to take 200 layings a year. In 1925-26, we produced 401,056 layings in our grainages, and procured, through our selected rearers, the production of nearly 70 lakhs of seed cocoons raised with cellular seed; and yet only a part of the demand was met. To produce this quantity of disease-free seed, the grainages strained their resources to the utmost; and it is probable that the limit with our existing equipment has been reached. The demand is so strong that if we quadrupled our production we could hardly satisfy it. A feature of the present demand is the eagerness of the raiyats for the new races. These new races and hybrids, which are a result of our experimental and breeding work, represent an increase in yield of nearly 40 per cent and a curtailment of the period of rearing by 4 to 5 days in its most expensive part. To produce seed of these races on an adequate scale, it is necessary to have cold storage plant, with which the department has yet to be provided.

Cellular Seed.

Some idea of the value of this branch of the department's work can be formed when it is said that whereas formerly 2 crops used to be lost out of every 5 owing to bad seed, failures from that cause are now comparatively infrequent in areas reached by our seed organisation.

A word of explanation is necessary about selected seed rearers. Since cellular seed is expensive, and its supply is very limited, it is necessary to supplement the work of the grainages—which turn out only cellular seed—by a carefully planned and controlled campaign of seed production with the co-operation of selected rearers in the recognised seed centres. The basis of selection is a good mulberry garden, a disinfectable rearing room, and skill and reputation on the part of the rearer. The selected seed-man has to bind himself to rear only cellular layings issued to him from the Government grainages, and to submit to supervision and control. He gets the cellular seed free of cost, his rearing room is disinfected, and he is placed in touch with the great body of rearers requiring seed cocoons. We have now 47 seed rearers in the far-famed seed centres of Bidadi, Kunigal, and Hebbur, capable of producing in the aggregate about 70 lakhs of seed cocoons. Mention must be made of a very notable piece of intensive seed work conducted last year at Mugur, one of the largest silk-worm rearing villages in the State. Three consecutive crops had failed owing to pebrine. The department organised a systematic disinfection of rearing houses, and supplied cellular layings to all rearers. *Not a single crop failed.*

Selected Seed Rearers.

The following figures show the growth of the seed work of the department:—

1919-20	...	180,297	D.F. layings distributed to raiyats.
1920-21	...	277,862	D.F. layings were issued,
1921-22	...	326,193	D.F. layings and 27 lakhs of seed cocoons through Seed Cocoon Campaign.
1922-23	...	395,959	D.F. layings and 60 lakhs of seed cocoons.
1923-24	...	240,901	D.F. layings and 90 lakhs of seed cocoons and 9,000 D.F. layings of New Races. (Very unfavourable season.)
1924-25	...	390,168	D.F. layings (including 12,000 of New Races) and 70 lakhs of seed cocoons.
1925-26	...	401,056	D.F. layings and 68 lakhs of seed cocoons.

Demonstrations, Improvement in Rearing, Treatment of Silk-Worm Epidemics.

What with the improvement of the seed supply, and what with the example and the educative influence of the farms, the Mysore raiyat, especially in the vicinity of the department's institutions, now gets a yield which represents a substantial improvement over what he used to get in the past. Ten years ago 25 to 30 lbs. was considered a fair yield for a rearing with 100

layings; the present average is somewhere about 40 lbs. The record yield got anywhere was 89 lbs. for 100 layings of a F_1 hybrid, near Channapatna. The improvement consists in better spacing, a more suitable adaptation of food to stage of development, more efficient methods of cleaning, some attention to silkworm hygiene, and greater care in mounting and harvesting. A very large number of demonstrations accompanied with lantern lectures are held every year at important jatras, festivals or other large gatherings of people with the help of the District Boards. Competitions are arranged between improved machinery and the old-time village appliances, and many a convert to rational sericulture has been secured. There were two large Sericultural Conferences at Channapatna and Mysore, held by the District Boards of Bangalore and Mysore, respectively, where a number of important resolutions were passed which are now under consideration. The District Board of Mysore, the premier silk-producing district of the State, co-operated very cordially with the department by giving sericulture a prominent place in all their Conferences and extending to it a very generous measure of encouragement and assistance.

Loans.

As has already been stated, the small rearer has not much economic stamina, and is frequently in need of loans for short terms. He was formerly at the mercy of small money-lenders who practically squeezed him dry; and when, as frequently happened, the money lender was also a buyer of cocoons, the rearer rapidly lost freedom of sale, and fell into a position of dependence. There are two obvious remedies—State aid through takavi loans, and the organisation of co-operative credit. Real co-operation suited to the industry is of slow growth, and as will be stated later, a sound and promising beginning has been made. Government have sanctioned a scheme of sericultural loans also; in practice, these loans at present provide for long term credit for capital expenditure, while short term loans are as a rule left to co-operative and private credit. Formerly the administration of these loans was entrusted concurrently to local revenue officers, and the Superintendent of Sericulture; the revised rules of 1925 vest this responsibility solely in the Sericultural Department. The following statement sets forth the amount of loans granted each year:—

Year	*No. of loans*	*Amount*
		Rs.
1916-17	... 27	3,060
1917-18	... 11	920
1918-19	... 3	450
1919-20	... 4	950
1920-21	... 21	4,880
1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24	Information not available. Loans were granted under old rules by Revenue Officers.	
1924-25	... 10	2,830
1925-26	... 39	7,450

Co-operation.

There is no doubt that sericulture offers an almost ideal field for co-operation, and yet strangely enough till last year there was not in existence a single sericulture co-operative society. One had been started by the Co-operative Department some years ago at Sidlaghatta, but it failed. It was obvious that existing types of society would not do, and that the industry required a distinctive type, combining short-term credit with supply of seed and appliances, technical guidance, and aid in marketing. The work of such a society is sericulture first, and co-operation afterwards; and close and constant technical direction is essential. A type of society suited to Mysore sericulture was worked out. Government approved of the scheme, and sanctioned a special Senior Inspector for working it. They placed a sum of Rs. 2,800 with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for being advanced to sericultural societies. *Ten*

societies were formed during the year in the following villages, which were prepared for the development by careful propaganda:—

(1) Mangalwarpet, (2) Malurpatna, (3) Chakkere, (4) Mogenhalli, (5) Closepet, (6) Sidlaghatta, (7) Thimmasandra, (8) Kudlur, (9) Mugur, (10) Karohatti.

Most of these societies have started very well, and show great willingness and aptitude, but have more than justified the anticipation that close and constant technical guidance is vital, at least in the initial stages.

Filature, Village and Domestic Reeling.

A small filature of 12 basins of the French type was installed in Mysore in 1922. The object was to train labour, experiment in reeling technique, test the reeling quality of cocoons, and familiarise the silk world with Mysore sericulture. This filature started with exporting silk to France and England, and is now devoting itself to the manufacture of high grade silk capable of utilisation in Indian weaving. It is slowly educating the Indian demand, and preparing the way for grading up the quality of Mysore silk as a whole. It would be very useful if the filature were supplemented by a small throwing mill and a weaving establishment. The filature is capable of producing about 300 lbs. of silk a month.

A filature, equipped also with a throwing plant, has been established by private enterprise at Bangalore.

Filatures have undoubtedly an important part to play in raising the industry by giving a lead in the improvement of reeling, and by preparing the way for superior silk by advertisement and securing a demand; yet the country's silk as a whole can only be benefited by gradually improving the equipment and methods of the village reelers.

Village and Domestic Reeling.

Last year experiments were conducted with various types of domestic basin; demonstrations were organised on a large scale, and constructive criticism was invited from all eligible quarters. The result of the investigation may be summarised as below:—

(1) It is essential to the development of Mysore sericulture and even to its stability, that the quality of the raw silk produced should be improved and made uniform, so as to extend the scope of its employment in manufactures. At present, its low quality confines it to a narrow and comparatively unremunerative market.

(2) Conditions in Mysore make it imperative that this improvement must commence in the villages in close touch with the rearing industry; and it cannot be imposed from outside by the establishment of filatures. The improvement of raw silk is dependent on the improvement of cocoons by the provision of good seed and employment of better rearing methods on the one hand, and the introduction of more efficient reeling machinery on the other. In Mysore, reeling cannot, without disaster, be dissociated from seed production and rearing.

(3) The reeling machinery should satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) It must possess all the essential working parts of the latest type of filature basin, which ensure proper size, strength and cohesion.

(*b*) It must be strong, simple in construction and capable of being attended to by the village smith with his ordinary resources.

(*c*) Its initial cost must be within the means of the average village family; its working should demand no special skill or expense, and it should exact no requirements in the way of furniture.

(*d*) It should be portable, and should lend itself to gradual expansion by the addition of fresh units, securing fresh economies with each expansion.

(*e*) While not inferior in efficiency to the best foreign basin, it should compare favourably with the village *charka* in cheapness of operation and adaptability to rural conditions.

It is obvious that (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) put the foreign basins out of court at

once. To satisfy these conditions, a basin was designed and patented under the name of the "Mysore Domestic Basin." This basin can be worked either singly, or in combinations consisting of two or more. Probably five form the most advantageous combination, as they can be operated by a single turner. They have been successfully tested throughout the State, and have invariably elicited great interest and enthusiasm during demonstrations. Silk reeled with the domestic basin is nearly as good as filature silk, and fetches prices fully 30 per cent higher than silk produced with the village *charka*.

Mysore Domestic Basin.

Experiments.

Important experiments in silk-worm breeding are being conducted in the Central Farms at Mysore and Channapatna, covering practically the whole field of sericulture. In breeding, the main objects kept in view have been—

(1) selective improvement of the Mysore race of silk-worms,

(2) fixation of new races,

(3) determination of the extent to which hybrid seed could be profitably issued for producing reeling cocoons,

(4) rearing and acclimatisation of pure races for stock in the preparation of hybrid seed.

Besides the progress made towards the objective, the experiments were fruitful in results of great scientific interest. The experiments were only made possible by a free and successful employment—for the first time in India—of the artificial treatment of hibernating eggs so as to make them hatch like multivoltines.

The experimental breeding work disclosed some important facts. The limits of improvement by selection in the pure Mysore race itself are in sight: it is not possible to shorten the rearing period, or to secure a more profitable ratio between the yield of silk and the consumption of mulberry leaves. The experimental work has been rich in results of great value to the industry, but to take full advantage of them, it is necessary to have more grainage and rearing space, more staff, and facilities for controlling temperature. The rearers are anxious to rear the improved seed and seed of higher yielding races, but the department is not at present equipped to meet the demand.

Publications.

The following publications were issued by the department:—

A Hand-Book of Sericulture by M. Yonemura and N. Rama Rao.

Kannada Bulletins.

ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳ ಸಾಕುವ ಹೊಸ ನಮೂನೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಿಲವುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ತಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ನಕಾಶೆಗಳು (Plans of stands and trays for new rearing houses in Mysore).

ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ರಮದ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳು (Defects in current methods of rearing silk-worms in Mysore) by Mr. M. Yonemura.

ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯ ಹುಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕತಕ್ಕ ರೈತನು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು (Things which a silk-worm rearer should know).

ಉಪಉದ್ಯೋಗವಾಗಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ (Sericulture as a subsidiary occupation).

ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ, ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು (What is meant by "good silk")? by Mr. N. Rama Rao.

ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ (Sericulture) by Mr. V. M. Appathorai Mudaliar.

ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ (Sericulture) by Mr. M. V. Gopalakrishnan.

ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ (Sericulture).

ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ (Sericulture in Mysore) by Signor Mari.

ಕೋಲಾರ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ (Sericulture in Kolar District).

ಜಪಾನಿನ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ (The Silk Industry of Japan) by Mr. N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L.

ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಾಯ-ಸಂಘಗಳು (Sericulture Co-operative Societies) by Mr. N. Rama Rao.
ಲೋಕಲ್ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವು (Sericulture and Local Boards) by Mr. N. Rama Rao.
ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಹೊಸ ಜಾತಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವಾಗ ಗಮನಿಸತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು (Matters to be borne in mind when rearing silk-worms of new races) by Mr. H. S. Govinda Rao.

English Bulletins.

Sericulture in Japan by Mr. N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L.
Sericulture in Mysore, a lecture by Dr. G. Gorio.
The Silk Industry of Japan and its administration by the Government.
Disease among silk-worms in Mysore.
Silk Expert's Report on his rearings of silk-worms at Channapatna (1919-20).
Instructions and Rules for Government Grainages.
Sericultural Co-operation.
Instructions for the disinfection of rearing houses and appliances.
Grainage Chart Books.
Notes on the disinfection of rearing rooms and appliances.
Scheme of Organisation by Washington Mari.
Report on the rearing of Univoltine worms during February and March, 1920, at Kolar.
Report on the rearing of Univoltine worms during February and March, 1920, at Mysore.
Report on the rearing of Univoltine worms during February and March, 1920, at Sidlaghatta.
Rearings of Univoltine worms (Kashmir and Europe) at Kolar.
Manurial experiments conducted in the mulberry garden at Channapatna during 1917.
Signor Mari's Reports and Channapatna Farm.

Hindustani Bulletin.

Silk Expert's Report on the rearing of the silk-worm at Channapatna.
Sericulture as a subsidiary Industry.
Instructions for rearing New Races of Silk-Worms.
What is meant by good silk.
The Silk Industry of Japan.
Defects in current methods of rearing Silk-Worms in Mysore.

Organisation.

Sericulture has its roots in the economic life of the country, and is necessary to its progress and happiness. Improvement of seed and technical methods would be barren of result without an organisation that secures to the workers the full benefits of their labour. No industry can prosper without a power of adaptation to changing conditions and without the capacity to assimilate new ideas. Its progress depends on the readiness with which it can benefit by the advance of knowledge, and this requires alertness and power of internal adjustment, or in other words, a broad-based organisation which can keep abreast of technical progress, and which can safeguard the industry by influencing production, and by securing an appropriate place in markets. The organisation (this is my personal opinion) must begin in the village, with a co-operative society or panchayat; the co-operative societies, panchayats and leading sericulturists of a taluk may form a Taluk Association, and the process of federation may rise through taluk and district, till it culminates in a Central Silk Association for the State, capable of representing the industry and looking after its interests. Steps are being taken, with the approval of Government, to form a Provincial Silk Association, which will probably have ramifications

extending into taluks. It is necessary also to have a Conditioning House in the State.

Summary of Past Work.

The chief measures for which the department has been responsible are :—

(1) Organisation of Government grainages.
(2) Organisation of aided grainages.
(3) System of selected rearers of seed cocoons.
(4) Organisation of supply of mulberry cuttings to aid expansion.
(5) Organisation of practical instruction to new rearers and reelers.
(6) Provision of sericultural loans.
(7) Concessions for introducing sericulture in new areas and among the depressed classes.
(8) Establishment of filature.
(9) Designing new types of basin for Mysore conditions.
(10) Establishing new races and breeds of silk-worm.
(11) Organisation of co-operative societies.
(12) Securing co-operation and assistance from Local Boards.
(13) Investigation of South Indian markets.
(14) Concessions for the formation of mulberry topes.
(15) Introduction of sericultural instruction in two middle schools, in co-operation with the Education Department.

Programme of Work for the Future.

The programme of work for the future will not only have to maintain progress on the lines already established, but will have to provide for the following important developments :—

(1) Establishment of cold storage plant in the Central Farms.
(2) Investigation of the requirements of Indian silk manufacturers and adaptation of Mysore raw silk thereto.
(3) Organisation of trade, and the establishment of suitable centres of distribution.
(4) Standardisation of Mysore silk and establishment of a Conditioning House.
(5) Formation of local silk associations which are in quick touch with all branches of the industry and their affiliation to a Central Provincial Silk Association.
(6) Development of sericultural co-operation so as to embrace every part of the industry.
(7) Legislative control of seed production and of epidemic diseases.
(8) Protection for Mysore silk.

This work has been and is being done in Japan, and is equally necessary here. The work requires more staff and more equipment and is of a magnitude to tax the energies of the department for the next twenty years. Later on, it may be possible to transfer some of the functions to local bodies retaining only scientific work and control in the department.

Conclusion.

There is evidence of an essential change in the outlook of the Mysore silk industry. Till quite recently, we were in secure possession of the South Indian market which took our average sellable output, however coarse, provided only it was cheap. The combination of cheapness and badness held our industry in thrall, but kept it alive. Now, things are changing. Better reeled foreign silks, and artificial silk, with its cheap glitter irresistible to the untutored eye, have invaded the traditional markets, and are fiercely competing with Mysore silk. One usually reads in foreign journals that artificial silk—or rayon as it is called—can never displace natural silk, and so on; and this is no doubt true, but with two important provisos—*viz.*, (1) the natural silk must be a high grade article, like what is imported into Europe and

America, (2) the consumers must possess sufficient enlightenment to know what they are buying, and to know both what artificial silk is and what it is not. In India where much of the natural silk is reeled in a low grade, and where a large proportion of the consumers look upon rayon as a durable foreign silk possessing the advantage of cheapness, rayon *does displace, and is displacing*, real silk. In the long run, a better knowledge of rayon may confine its employment within just bounds; but it is possible that this knowledge may come too late to save Mysore sericulture from irremediable injury. There is evidence that in Mysore, the very home of silk, a large proportion of the looms which formerly employed only real silk, now take rayon, and that rayon fabrics are penetrating into middle class homes. Usually, bad seasons, by contracting the output of silk, raise its prices; but last year the industry suffered from the double evil of bad season and low prices. There seems to be no doubt that one of the causes of this abnormality is the increasing vogue of rayon. One has only to know that the imports of rayon into India have increased from 19·4 lakhs of rupees in value in 1922 to 204·25 lakhs of rupees in 1925 to realise the magnitude of this menace to our silk industry. The world's production of rayon in this period has grown from 79·3 million pounds to 185·5 million pounds; and much of the accumulated capital and disciplined skill of some of the most progressive countries in the world are devoting themselves to increase, improve and cheapen this product. With proper direction and improvement, the natural silk industry ought to rise above the plane of direct conflict with this giant organisation by producing a high class fibre which supplies a distinctive demand which will not accept a substitute; but in a cottage industry practised by the raiyat classes, adjustment to new conditions is a very slow process indeed, and in the meanwhile the industry itself may suffer lasting harm. Experience shows that our raiyats are very tenacious of sericulture so long as any hope is left; but once they are driven from it, nothing will induce them to take it up again. In fact, the places where sericulture once existed but exists no more, seem blighted with a curse against its revival. The reason is, that each acre which goes out of mulberry is a loss in capital alone of over a hundred rupees, and the wrench in economic life resulting from the loss of an established occupation paralyses the spirit of enterprise. And this is a loss which falls on a specially poor, hardworking class of people.

There can be no doubt that our silk needs protection against foreign silk and more specially against rayon. This is not the place for discussion of the subject; it may suffice to say that the Board of Agriculture recorded it as their considered opinion that :—

"In view of the growing menace to the silk industry from the competition of foreign silks and silk goods on the one side, and of artificial silk and artificial silk goods on the other, it is essential that strong measures should be taken for the protection of the industry."

Apart from this, it is equally essential that Mysore should produce cocoons at less cost by employing better seed and improved methods, produce better silks by employing more efficient and up-to-date machinery, and standardise production by adapting it carefully to markets. All this is necessary not only for improvement but for survival. A Silk Association with ramifications reaching out into taluks and centres of production, and a State Conditioning House seem absolutely essential to safety.

November 1926. N. RAMA RAO.

Copy of letter No. 722 dated the 4th December 1928, from the Director of Industries, Jammu and Kashmir Government to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

With reference to your D.O. letter No.G.157/27-28 of the 17th November 1928, I beg to inform you that a reference on the subject has been made to my Government. You will duly be informed of the decision,

I fully agree with you in your views that cheap silk from China of a quality unsaleable in other markets is being dumped into India. It is time that the producers of silk in India take action in the matter and present the case to the Government of India. I have supported your enquiry in making a reference to my Government.

Of the three important silk producing Provinces, Bengal is one. May I enquire if you have sounded the Director of Industries Bengal and enquired if he is prepared to join in making a representatio I under-stand from Mr. Wazir who visited Bengal before he came to Myso in his tour that the Department of Industries Bengal would be prepared to join such a representation.

As regards the last pragraph of your letter under reply, I am enclosing copies of the latest ~~xx~~ Annual Report of the Sericulture Departments, Jammu&Kashmir Government.

COPY

R Ananthakrishnan

For Director.

MV.

77

Copy of letter No. D.O. No.854 dated the 7th December 1928, from the Director of Industries, Jammu&Kashmir Government, to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

In continuation of my letter No.722 dated the 4th December 1928, I am now in a position to tell you that my Minister is prepared to recommend to this Government that we should join you in representing the matter to the Government of India. We are taking necessary action to prepare our case and when it takes shape a further communication will be sent to you.

COPY

Ramanthadasmaiya

for DIRECTOR.

By.

IMMEDIATE.

D.O. 3333

Enc on memorandum.

Bangalore,

5th February 1929.

Dear Mr. Puttaiya,

I am directed to request you to kindly have 50 copies of the accompanying memorandum of work done by the Sericultural Department in Mysore printed and supplied to the Development Secretary to Government by 3 p.m. tomorrow -- (6th). This requisition may kindly be treated as urgent.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. M.S.Ramachandra Rao.

Memo No. 3334

Copy of the above is forwarded, with compliments, to the Development Secretary to Government.

By order,

Private Secretary to Dewan.

Ser 61-28-5

No. 3335
6 copies of letters + memorandum
6

Bangalore
5/2/9
7 79

My dear Sir Gurwalla

I enclose half a dozen copies of a letter we are sending to the Govt of India through the Residency urging the case for the protection of Indian Sentiment.

With kind regards,

yours sincerely,

(Sd.) Mirza M. Ismail

P. S.

I wonder if you will be in Delhi between the 10th & the 18th inst,

MR. N. RAMA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

80

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Bangalore, 5th Feb 1929

D. O. No.

Dear Mr Ramachandra Rao,

In the Off re Protection for Sericulture that I submit for the approval of the Dewan, I have left spaces blank for the figures showing the production of silk in India as a whole and in Mysore. Please fill in the blanks with the figures given below:

India (including Kashmir)	2 369 000 lbs
Mysore	1152 000 lbs

Yours sincerely,

N Rama Rao

Please incorporate these figures in the letter now

5/2/29

Ser i 61-28-6

(8)

Tariff Board,

Bombay, the 15th Feb'29.

PERSONAL.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
27 FEB 1929
No. 597.

I.C.S. DEPARTMENT
No. 2185
27 FEB 1929
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

My dear Dewan Saheb,

Very many thanks for your letter No.3335 dated the 15th February, 1929. I have read with very much interest your representation to the Government of India through the Residency asking for the protection of Indian Sericulture. I have no doubt that it would make the subject matter of a very interesting investigation if it is referred by the Government of India to the Tariff Board.

I am sorry that I did not know you were passing through Bombay or else I should have made it a point to see you. I just missed you by a few minutes at the Willingdon Club one night. I am afraid there is no chance of my being at Delhi between 10th and 18th February. Next week we are going to Calcutta in connection with our various enquiries, but we hope to be down south again sometime during the hot

INDIA OFFICE
2 MAR 1929
POLITICAL BRANCH

weather. I trust I may have an opportunity of seeing you then.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

V. P. Gowala.

Mirza M. Ismail Esq., C.I.E.,
Dewan Saheb of Mysore, Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :— "INDUSCOM."

In reply please refer to
No. 84-251/28-29

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.

REV. SECRETARIAT 26 APR. 29. DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Dated, Bangalore, ...26th April....192 9.

FROM

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
(Bangalore, India.)

To

N. Rama Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Departments, Bangalore.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the same No. dated the 24th Jany. 1929 forwarding some information regarding the Silk Trade, I have the honor to enclose copy of a communication received from the Director of Industries, Bengal, addressed by that Officer to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, to the effect that there is a prima facie case for pressing on the Government of India the necessity for raising the duties on Raw Silk and for instituting an enquiry by the Tariff Board on this matter. In regard to the remarks made in the first two paragraphs of the letter that the silk reeled from the machinery obtained from Mysore is not satisfactory, I have not considered it necessary to enquire what is the machinery referred to. We are creating a market for our Filature silk in Bengal and it does not appear necessary for us to take any action to improve the reeling methods adopted in Bengal.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Ranganatha Rao Sahib
Director.

CRS-USC)

Letter from the Director of Industries, Bengal, to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, Ramna, Dacca.

Sub: Import duty on silk yarns.

The Department of Industries, Bengal, has installed certain machinery obtained from Mysore, and such as is used in Mysore, for the improvement of the reeling and twisting of silk produced in the Cottage filatures in Bengal.

2. To date we cannot say that any great improvement has been effected and the usually understood reason why Bengal's cottage reeled silk cannot command a sale to silk weaving factories is that it is so unreliable and irregular in character, and wanting in the uniformity which can only be secured when reeling is done under supervision.

3. With these disadvantages, and in view of the headway which artificial silk is making for the manufacture of cheap and attractive coloured sarees there is no question that the Bengal silk industry is in a bad way and likely to become worse.

4. At the same time there is all over India a demand for certain types of woven silk material for clothing purposes incidental to religious or other ceremonial customs, which demand will prevent the industry from being entirely crushed out in all probability. Moreover the persons who utilise silk material of this character in India are usually sufficiently affluent not to be affected by a rise in price which any increase in import duties would necessarily bring about if such duties are to be effective.

5. If the duties on imported raw silk ex China Japan etc. were increased and at the same time the propagation of disease free seed by the Sericultural Department made fully effective there would in my opinion undoubtedly be a greater economic incentive to the revival of factory filatures such as those at Plassey Beldanga etc., and thus enable the efficiency of the Bengal Silk Industry to be raised to a degree equal in competitive power to the imported silk. Silk goods would also be increased in price but I doubt if this would be hardship to the consumers who are generally people of means.

6. Facts such as these would have to be substantiated by an enquiry such as would be instituted by the Tariff Board before any

p.t.o.

before any increase in duties for protective purposes were imposed. I consider however that there is a prima facie case for pressing on the Government of India the necessity for raising the duties and for instituting such a Tariff Board enquiry. The raising of such duties would undoubtedly strengthen the economic position of the silk industry in Bengal.

C o p y.

Memo No. 5696-I

Ravenshaw Vidyalaya

Director.

Pol. No. 1236 with letter Dated 61-28-8
Enclosure
To d/ 1st June 1929

The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of letter No.3324, dated the 5th Febry. 1929 from the Dewan of Mysore to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore re - the levy of a protective duty on imported raw silk, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Hon'ble the Resident a copy of a communication received by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore from the Director of Industries, Bengal, being copy of a letter addressed by the latter to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal~~ore~~. The Director of Industries Bengal observes that there is no question ~~but~~ that the Sericulture of Bengal is in a bad way, and is likely to become worse and is of opinion that there is a prima facie case for pressing on the Govt. of India the necessity for ~~revising~~ raising the duties and for instituting a Tariff Board Enquiry". He thinks that "the ~~revising~~ raising of such duties would undoubtedly strengthen the economic position of the silk industry in Bengal."

This considered opinion is in entire accord with that of the Director of - Industries, Jammu and Kashmir and indicates that practically all the ~~producers of silk~~ silk producing parts of India are keenly alive to the vital - importance of ~~per~~ protecting Indian Sericulture considered as an imperial asset.

p.t.o.

I am to request you to be so good as to give the full weight of your support to the representation already made and to urge it on the Government of India for sympathetic consideration. as early as possible.

I have etc.,

22 5 29

Secy. to Government, Dev. Deptts.

27/5/29

23/5/29

To

21.5.29.

ACH.

Seri 61-28-9.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :— " INDUSCOM. "

In reply please refer to
No. D4-751/28-29

Encl: - One.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

87

Dated, Bangalore, ...7th August.....192 9.

FROM

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
(Bangalore, India.)

To

N. RAMA RAO, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Departments,
Bangalore.

SIR,

Sl.7

In continuation of my letter of the same No: dated the 26th April 1929, I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a letter received from the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, that in the opinion of the Government of Bengal, the local conditions of the silk industry in Bengal do not justify any representation to the Government of India for raising the import duty on raw silk.

Please put up with refer
(I believe Reddi Avare had
given Recommendation that Rao
Sahib's case for appointing
Secretary Reddi)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C Ranganatha Rao Sahib
DIRECTOR.

BV.

8 8 29

Subject with reference to the Govt. D.I. Bengal - that states that the levy of an import duty was justifiable. Note the Govt. opinion.
14.13/8/29.

File.

Govt. 14/8/29 Submitted for info. & is for orders whether in view of our previous letter & the Report, this also should be communicated. No

88

Letter No:15023/3S/26/29 dated the 1st August 1929, from Dr.G.P.Hector, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Agriculture, Bengal, Calcutta, to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

&&&&&&&&&

In continuation of this Office letter No:3062 dated the 7th February 1929, on the subject of approaching the Government of India with regard to increasing the duty on raw silk imported into India, I have the honour to say that this Government is of opinion that conditions in Bengal do not justify the Department in taking the action suggested by you.

&&&&&&&&&&

"COPY",

for DIRECTOR.

BV.7.8.29.

Seri 61-28-10.

Communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No. 7848 ~~ENC.~~
44/1929.

89

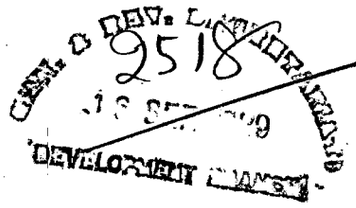
10062

FROM

Major G. Loch,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Departments.



Dated Bangalore, 13th September 1929.

pol 390

Subject.

PROTECTION TO MYSORE SERICULTURE.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.Pol.1236/Seri.61-28-8, dated the 1st June, 1929, and to enquire whether, in the course of the correspondence between the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore and the Directors of Industry, Bengal and Kashmir, there was anything suggesting that a formal representation would be, or was likely to be, made by their Governments to the Government of India on the subject of protection to the Sericultural Industry, and also what views were expressed by them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. Loch
Major.
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

ASB

Appendix F G—1

90

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section Seri

File No. 61-28.

Serial No. 11

No. Pol. S-30 & /2

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

To

The Secretary to the

Resident in Mysore.

Date of issue 14-11-1929

Sir,

Signed by Mr. Ganapathi Iyer

With reference to your letter no. 7848/44-1929 & 13th Sept. 1929 enquiring, Whether in ~~certain reference to~~ the correspondence between the Govt. of Mys. in Mysore and the Govt. of Industry, Bengal and Kashmir, in the matter of protection to Sericulture, there was anything suggesting that a formal representation would be made to the Govt. of India, over I am

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

41

I am directed to forward herewith copies of letters nos. 7222 / Plgs M & L
8 & 4 dated 4th & 7th Dec. 1928
from the Govt. of H.E. Jammu &
Kashmir & the Govt. of Mysore
whereupon it will be seen that the
Kashmir Govt. are looking into
the question and intend approach-
ing the Govt. of India in the matter.

In my letter no. Pol. 1236 dy
1st June 1929 to you, it was stated
that the Govt. Bengal observed
that the raising of duties on imported
silk would undoubtedly strengthen
the economic position of the silk
industry in Bengal. It is since
ascertained that the Govt. of Bengal
are of opinion that the local conditions of the silk industry
there do not necessitate any action for raising the import
duty on raw silk.

I am &c.

9/11/29
for Secy.

ICB. 30/8/29.

6-11-29

92

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,

D.O.No. 7632

Bangalore, 30th Sept. 1930.

Protection to the Sericulture industry in India.

2881

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL
2 OCT. 1930
No. 880

DEWAN'S OFFICE
1688
5. OCT. 1930

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT.
1 OCT. 1930
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to refer to Mr. Rama Rao's letter Pol.530/Sri.61-28-11, dated the 14th November, 1929, regarding protection to the Sericulture industry in India and to say that the Government of India are considering the representation of the Government of Mysore in the light of information which they have collected. In this connection I would be glad to know whether any further communication has been received by the Government of Mysore from the Kashmir Darbar concerning the representation, which was foreshadowed in the demi-official letter No. 854, dated the 7th December, 1928, from the Director of Industries, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Enclosure KH:3 L

Yours truly,

for personal & suitable draft reply will be submitted

for Major G. Loch.

Joint Member / Dewan

B. Narayanaswami Iyengar, Esquire, B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Departments.

BJ 27/9.

Appendix F G—1

93

SUBJECT.....

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Section Seri

File No. 61-28.

Serial No. 12

No. 3874

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

To

The Dir. I.&C.

Date of issue 14. 10. 30

Dear Sir,

I am desired to invite reference to your letter No. Dy. 751-29 dated 24th Jan'y 1929 forwarding copy of letter No. 854 dy. 7/12/28 from the Dir. of Industries, Kashmir regarding their representation to the Govt. of India in the matter of protection to the Silk industry in Kashmir and to request to be informed whether any

Signed by W. B. N.

Sl: 3 - D

L

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

[over

94

further Communication has been receiving by you from the Kashmir Durbar Concerning the said representation, which was foreshadowed in the Kashmir Dwelni Do. letter no. D.O.497-12-28 to you.

In favour of a very early reply is requested

Yrs

9/1

18-7-28-30.

10/10

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ— 91

Tels "INDUSCOM" GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE. Codes used—A.B.C., 5th Edn., Bentleys.

Dr. 17/1 Jany 21 Department of Industries and Commerce.

Mr. C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB, B.A., B.L.,
Director.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT. 3206 21 OCT. 1930.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

D. O. No. D4-751/28-29. *Bangalore, dated the* 15th October 1930.

Seri 61-28-13

Dear Sir,

Subject:- Protection to the Silk Industry - Joint representation of Mysore, Kashmir and Bengal.

With reference to your letter D.O.No. D.3878/Seri.61-28-12 dated 14-10-1930, I write to inform you that I have not received any further communication from the Kashmir Government in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

C Ranganatha Rao Sahib

B. Narayanaswami Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Departments, Bangalore.

Ks)

To—The Comptroller to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

The Deputy Commissioner,.....District.

GPB—500—27-8-10

Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT 96

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section Sec'i

File No. 61-28

Serial No. 14

D.O No. Pol. 457

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the 193 .

To

The Secretary to the Resident in Mysore

Date of issue 28/10/30

Signed by H. B. N.

Dear Sir,

A. With reference to your letter no. dtd. 7 & 29 $\frac{309}{30}$ requesting to be informed whether any further communication has been received by this Govt. from the Kashmir Durbar regarding the protection to Sericultural Industry in India, I am desired to say that no further communication on the subject has been received from the Kashmir Durbar

Yours

Mysore 22.10.30

WD 02559—GPB—25,000—25-6-30

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 25/5/32

Signed by Wm B.T.K.

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. Pol. 1226

To

The Secretary to the Resident in Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to Major Loch's Do letter No. 7632 dated 30th Sept. 1930 stating that the question of affording protection to the Sericulture industry in India is engaging the attention of the Govt. of India and to request to be informed of the State's attitude in the question now stands ~~has been decided~~, and if Do. with what result.

I have

WD 71—GBPM—40,000—20-7-31.

19.5.32 for Secy.

98

DEWAN'S OFFICE
D.O.No. 4833
25. JUL 1932

FIR... L
22 JULY 1932
No.... 554

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,
Bangalore 21st July, 1932.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
D. 287
22 JULY 1932
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

Dear Sir Mirza,

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT
21. JUL. 1932

(Submitted with refs.) DR 22-7

With reference to your official letter No. Pol.1226/Seri. 61-28, dated the 25th May, 1932, regarding the question of protection to the Mysore silk industry, I am desired to explain briefly why no reply has yet been given to the Mysore Government's representation.

2. In the first place, the Government of India were given to understand that the Kashmir Government and the Government of Bengal would join in the request for a protective duty on raw silk, and as it was evidently desirable to obtain as comprehensive a view as possible of the position of the silk industry in India, the other promised representations were awaited. After some time the Government of India learnt that neither Bengal nor Kashmir wished to ask for tariff assistance in respect of their silk industries, but in the meantime certain detailed enquiries were made at the instance of the Government of India from the Government of Madras and representations have been received from that Government. Then came the successive increases made by the Finance Acts of 1931 in the import duties on raw silk and silk piece-goods, the effect of which has been to raise them from 15 and 30 per cent respectively to 25 and 50 per cent.

I don't understand Mirza's attitude

C.W. Secretary 26/7 Mirza 26/7/32

3. The Government of India have utilised the time to maintain a careful watch on the quantities and value of imports of silk and silk piece-goods and also on internal prices in different parts of India and the whole position is now being further examined. As soon as a final decision has been reached, the Government of

We may know agitation's

Submd. for personal

22.7 Mirza 22.7.32

Maybe sent to Dewan for information. In this regard further investigation. In spite of increased duty foreign imports of low rates are injuring local production. Hence there maybe need for more duty. The Dr may consult Silk Assn and submit a report Mirza 23/7/32

I (Mr.) 25/7

Dr 25-7

Dewan)

99

India propose to communicate it to the Hon'ble the Resident and to the Government of Madras.

Yours sincerely,

B. T. Kesaviengar Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department.

BJ

ppendix F G—1]

SUBJECT 100

.....

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Section Semi

File No. 64-28.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. D 505. /Enclose

To

The Director I.T.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Sir,

Date of issue 4.8.32

I am directed to for-
ward herewith copy of letter
No. D. 4833 of 21st July 1932
from the Secretary Indian Trade
the Resident in Mysore ex-
plaining how the question of
affording protection to the Mysore
Silk industry stands at present
and to observe that the question
requires further investigation
as to the need for higher duty
having regard to the fact that
foreign imports at low rates
are injuring local production

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

in spite of increased duty. I am
to request you to be so good
as to favour Govt. with your opinion (in consultation with the Silk Reserve
on their further course of action
to be taken in the matter.

I have etc

27/7/32 for Secy

2-8.

Ko. 27.7.32

2 NOV. 1932
2703

1623

102

D.O.No. 7365
Encl

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
1 NOV. 1932

Oct. Nov. 1932.

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.
DEVELOPMENT SECTION
1 NOV. 1932

Dear Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar,

D.207

In continuation of my demi-official letter No.4833, dated the 21st July, 1932, and with reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. Pol.242/Seri.13-32-3, dated the 1st September, 1932, I am desired to enclose, for the information of the Government of Mysore, a copy of a letter No. 607-T, dated the 10th October, 1932, to the Government of Madras on the subject of protection to the silk industry in India.

Yours sincerely,

I. M.)

1.11.32

Please send copy to Dir. of Agr.

2/11/32

D. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department.

Bg. Kdlg. 8-11-32

9.11

Letter No. 607-T., dated the 10th October 1932, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department.

---:0:---

Protection to the Sericulture industry.

I am directed to invite a reference to paragraph 2 of this Department letter No. 607-T(2), dated the 25th July 1930, on the subject noted above, in which a further communication was promised regarding the local Government's request that the import duty on re-reeled silk should be raised to 30 per cent ad valorem with a view to help the indigenous silk industry.

2. In the first place I am to point out that since the local Government's letter of the 18th June 1930 was written, the import duty on raw silk has been raised by the successive surcharge levied under the Finance Acts of 1931 and now stands at 25 per cent ad valorem, i.e. only 5 per cent below the figure suggested by the local Government.

3. Since the increase in the import duty on raw silk, the Government of India have been watching the imports, the exports and the price of raw silk and of silk manufactures. They have observed that while the imports of raw silk which declined in the past two years have begun to increase again from December last there has been no noticeable change in the average declared value. The bulk of the increase in the imports of raw silk has been due to increased off-take of the Bombay Presidency and the imports were, as usual, mainly from China. The price of Southern India silk also for a time showed some improvement but is declining again, while the price of Bengal silk shows considerable improvement over that prevailing in 1930.

4. It has been pointed out by the local Government that cottage reeled Kollegal silk has to compete with re-reeled country silk imported from China while South India filature silk competes with the filature silk from China and Japan, and that the price of the Indian product is determined by that of the Chinese filature silk. The quotations of prices supplied monthly by the Collector of Customs, Madras to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the purpose of determining tariff valuations are for "Yellow Shanghai" only, which class presumably constitutes the bulk of the imports in the Presidency and it seems probable that the Chinese raw

silk

raw silk which competes with the superior classes of country-reeled silk of South India (such as Kollegal silk) is the one which is classified in "the Indian Customs Tariff" as "Yellow Shanghai". From the comparative quarterly prices of these two kinds of silk during the past few years (vide statement enclosed) it appears that while the prices of "Yellow Shanghai" have remained at Rs.5 to Rs.6 per lb. during the period from January 1928 to June 1932 there have been extreme fluctuations in the prices of Kollegal silk and this would seem to discourage the view that there is any direct connection between the prices of these two qualities.

5. Further in a letter No. 182-D/29, dated the 11th April 1930, the Director of Industries, Madras, inter alia reports to the Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, that Chinese re-reeled silk competes successfully with Indian silk mainly on account of its quality and that it is required by the handloom weavers for the production of certain varieties of fabrics. It appears unlikely to the Government of India that the addition of another five per cent to the existing rate of duty on raw silk would have the effect of replacing Chinese silk by the indigenous variety. Moreover, any increase in the import duty that would be effective in checking the imports of raw silk would have a prejudicial effect on the silk manufacturing industry which seems to have picked up considerably in recent months.

6. The Government of India have not as yet come to a final decision on the representations for protection to the Sericulture industry but on the information before them they feel doubtful whether a prima facie case has been made out for an investigation by the Tariff Board so long, at any rate, as the present level of the revenue duties is maintained. I am, however, to request that the position of the industry in the present-day altered conditions may kindly be further investigated with particular reference to the effect which a further increase of the duty on raw silk would have on the silk manufacturing industry of India including the handloom weaving industry. The Government of India would be glad to receive, along with the views of the local Government on the whole question information especially on the following two points:-

(a)

105

(a) what kinds of imported silk, as classified in the "Indian Customs Tariff" compete with the different kinds of Indian silk and what kinds of imported silk are generally required by the handloom weavers;

(b) the reasons for the extreme fluctuations in the prices of Kollegal silk while those of "Yellow Shanghai" remain more or less constant.

I am also to enclose a copy of a letter No. 470 M.C.C., dated the 26th August 1932 from the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore and of another from the Resident in Mysore No. 6038/200-32, dated the 8th September 1932 with enclosures, for any comments that the Local Government may desire to make.

---:O:---

"C O P Y"

30.10.'32

SUPERINTENDENT, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

BJ

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

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Draft

Section Seri

File No. 61-28

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No D 2053

To (Secy)

The Dri. Dte

Sri,

In continuation of this office letter no. D.5105 Seri. 61-28 dt 4-8-32 and with reference to your letter no A. Silk-32-dt 27-8-1932 regarding the representation of the urgent necessity for protection for Indian Silk, I am directed to forward herewith copy of letter no. 607.T dt 10th Dec 32 from the Secy. to Govt of India, Dept. of Commerce, this Secy to Govt. of Madras, Dev. Dept. and to request

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 11/11/32

Signed by [illegible]

List of enclosures .....

Copied by [illegible] 10/11/32

Examined by .....

(1)

to be favoured with your remarks on the points referred to in para 6 of the letter of 10.10.32 referred to above.

Thanks yr

Jas Wilson

10th November 1932.

108

The

The Director of Industries & Commerce in Mysore.

In continuation of this office letter No.D.505/Seri. 61-28 dated 4th August 1932 and with reference to your letter No. A1-Silk.32 dated 27th August 1932 regarding the pepresentation of the urgent necessity for protection for Indian Silk, I am directed to forward herewith copy of letter No. 607 T. dated 10th October 1932 from the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce, to the Secretary to Government of Madras, Development Department and to request to be favoured with your remarks on the points referred to in para 6 of the letter dated 10th October 1932 referred to above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.